

RACE HORSES AND RACING



E. GRAY GRESWOLD



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1925.



From a painting by Marty Hall

IROQUOIS BY LEAMINGTON-MACGIE B. B.
Winner of Derby and St. Leger, 1861. Fred Archer up

RACE HORSES AND RACING

RECOLLECTIONS OF
FRANK GRAY GRISWOLD



PRIVATELY PRINTED

1925



From a painting by Maggie B. B.

IROQUOIS BY LEAMINGTON-MAGGIE B. B.
Winner of Derby and St. Leon, 1891. *Field Studio* 191

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To
Iroquois

IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF THE BEST
MANNERED, BEST TEMPERED RACEHORSE
OF MY ACQUAINTANCE

A GOOD SPORTSMAN

A GOOD sportsman is a man who has developed his mind and body in the open air and who has good control over both, who has a keen eye, a level head, and a light hand. He is a man who is kind and considerate to all living things, who has good judgment, who can do no wrong nor suspect evil in others, who does not crow over his own success, and who has learned to accept defeat with a smiling countenance, yet does not accept it until the last breath has left his body.

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RACE HORSES AND RACING

RANCOCAS

WHEN Mr. Lorillard first established his Rancocas Stud he purchased a farm of a few hundred acres at Jobstown, Burlington County, New Jersey, selecting what he considered to be the healthiest situation and best soil that was near New York, for he believed that horses improve under the owner's personal supervision.

It was not in racing alone that he took great pleasure; he also enjoyed wandering through the paddocks and stables and inspecting the broodmares and young horses. This he could not do if he established his stud in far-off Kentucky, although he fully appreciated the value of bluegrass and the economy and interest of raising horses in that part of the country with its more genial climate and great horse traditions.

Mr. Welsh had astonished the racing world with the Leamingtons he had raised at Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, and Mr.

RACE HORSES AND RACING

Lorillard saw no reason why he should not have a like success in New Jersey.

He began at once to develop the estate. The house on the farm was a comfortable brick building and was not disturbed for some years.

Near the house a circular stable for twenty horses was built with an exercising ring under cover for work on the straw in winter. On the other side of the house a training track was laid out for the yearlings and for the early season's work.

The broad acres were divided into paddocks and large stables were constructed in which to house the stallions and broodmares.

As time went on the property was added to until it consisted of fifteen hundred acres which were drained by sixty miles of tile drains. The Rancocas brook that divided the farm was dammed so that the pastures could be drained in wet weather or flooded in time of drought.

A weanling barn was constructed as a playground for the youngsters in bad weather. The floor was covered with deep sand and the barn was roofed with glass.

It was an extraordinary sight in winter to watch forty-odd youngsters romping and playing about in the sunshine when all out of doors was carpeted with snow and ice.

Mr. Lorillard began with two stallions, Canwell by Stockwell and Bayonet by Lexington, and his first broodmares were Blue Stocking by Thormanby, Girasol and Asterope by Asteroid, and Merry Wife by Beadsman. These mares were purchased at the Sir Joseph Hawley sale. A little later he purchased at the Middle Park sale Jessie by Dundee, Highland Lassie by Blair Athol, and Masterman by King Tom, and then began to collect all the Lexington mares he could find.

Coquette, Susan Ann, Squeeze 'em, Sly Boots, Nettie Hinde, Nutwood Maid, China, Ratan, Notre Dame, Evadne, Glenrose, Sallie, Alice Ward, Nellie Grey, and many others were added to the throng.

It was a liberal education for a lover of the thoroughbred horse to wander through the paddocks, for there he would find the dams of Basil, Hindoo, Thora, Wanda, Giroflé, Pontiac, Day Star, Dewdrop, Hiawasse, and many other noted racehorses

calmly grazing, seemingly unaware of how much they had added to the history of the American turf.

Mr. Lorillard imported Glenlyon by Stockwell in 1878. This horse served but two seasons and was followed by Moccasin by Macaroni and later by Mortemer by Compiègne.

Mortemer was probably the best individual ever imported to this country, for he was not only the greatest race horse of his day but also was celebrated as the sire of Chamant, Verneuil, St. Christophe, and Clementina, all great winners in France and England. Duke of Magenta was also doing service, and Falsetto, Iroquois, and Pontiac were added later.

At one time the stud consisted of eight stallions, eighty-odd broodmares, forty-eight horses in training, and forty-five yearlings. In fact the establishment became in time so large and the expenses so great that Mr. Lorillard, weary of the venture, decided in 1886 to sell all his horses and retire from the turf. It was not until 1891 that he made up his mind to re-establish the Rancocas Stud.

RANCOCAS

During the second period the stud consisted chiefly of young mares, many of them being by Rayon d'Or.

He purchased the unbeaten Sensation by Leamington from his brother's estate, and imported Sailor Prince by Albert Victor, and later Locohatchee by Onondaga, known on the turf as Curt Gunn, was added to the stud. These three horses all proved successful as sires.

Mr. Lorillard's history on the turf is divided into two periods and during each of these periods horses were sent from Rancocas to race in England.

THE CHERRY AND BLACK IN ENGLAND

1879-1883

WHEN Mr. Pierre Lorillard made his debut on the American Turf at Monmouth Park in 1873 his two-year-old Saxon, which won the Belmont Stakes the following year, sported a "scarlet jacket and blue cap."

These colors were changed the following year to a "cherry jacket and black cap," the colors that Sir Joseph Hawley had made famous in England by winning four Derbys. Mr. Lorillard, having purchased a number of young horses and broodmares at the Hawley sale, was inspired by Sir Joseph's lucky colors and added a gold tassel to the cap.

When the horses that were sent from Rancocas in the autumn of 1878 arrived in England, it was discovered that these colors were registered in the name of Lord Hardwicke, so that, although his lordship

owned no racehorses, the black hoops were added to the sleeves of the cherry jacket to permit the registry of the stable's colors.

Lord Hardwicke was a very popular nobleman and was known as the "Glossy Earl" owing to the wonderful silk hats he wore and his custom always to carry an extra hat in his brougham in case of accident.

He had been master of the Royal Stag Hounds that hunted the carted stag in the vicinity of Windsor Castle. Henry Poole, the fashionable tailor, lived in those days at Dorset Cottage on the Thames, where on the day of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race he was in the habit of entertaining his friends and customers at luncheon. Mrs. Poole and her daughters, known as the "Puddles," always received the guests with great ceremony.

It was said that one day at the meet of the Stag Hounds Mr. Poole rode up to the master with a "Good morning, my Lord." "Good morning, Poole." "Rather a mixed company, my Lord." "Well, you know, Poole, we can't all be tailors!" was his lordship's reply. Mr. Poole paid his lord-

ship back a few days later when they met in Rotten Row and Lord Hardwicke, stopping him, complained that the new coat he had on fitted atrociously. Poole produced a piece of chalk with which he decorated the offending garment with such success that his lordship was obliged to go home to an early luncheon.

The horses that Mr. Lorillard shipped to England were Parole, Uncas and six yearlings: Boreas, Friar, Cherokee, Papoose — the sister to Parole, — Nereid, and Geraldine.

The Duke of Magenta, the best three-year-old of the year, had been purchased at a long price from Mr. George Lorillard and followed later in the season, but, although the mainstay of the stable, he never started in England. He contracted a severe influenza on the steamer and turned roarer. Parole, who was six years old and whose racing career was supposed to be over, had been taken along as a trial horse for the Duke of Magenta.

Mr. William Brown, with Sickles as assistant, followed to train the horses.

The stable wintered well, but Brown, the



PART 1 IN 11 AMUSEMENT MACHINES
Fred Archer up

trainer, found it difficult to do the horses full justice, as he was too heavy to ride about the heath. Most of the work the horses did was done under the guidance of Sickles, a most faithful servant. William Brown never left Newmarket, so never saw the horses when they raced away from headquarters, which was a drawback, but he was a good trainer and especially clever with two-year-olds.

At this time foreign-bred horses were allowed weight in certain races, seven pounds being allowed in the Goodwood Cup.

On April 16, 1879, Parole — 116 pounds — started for the Newmarket Handicap ridden by Morbey. The odds against him were 100-15. He looked very rough as he always did in the early spring and was not fancied by the public, yet he won by a length, beating the great Isonomy — 124 pounds. Had he not started in this race the stable might have landed a fortune when he won the City and Suburban Handicap a few weeks later, for it was a great betting race in those days. He then won the Great Metropolitan at 2½ miles.

He was beaten by Reefer in the Chester Cup, but the day following won the Cheshire Stakes with 134 pounds and, on May 30th, finished first in the Epsom Gold Cup with 125 pounds.

This finished his winning streak, for he was beaten in his other races during the season, Isonomy getting his revenge in the Goodwood Cup.

Boreas started for the Derby. Papoose, the sister to Parole, won three races out of six starts, and Geraldine won the Levant Stakes at Goodwood.

Uncas was sent back to America, being unwilling to run on the straightaway courses. This happened later on with several other horses sent from America, and the theory was that they refused to run on the turf. It was not that. It was the rail on the circular American tracks that they missed. Barrett, fast horse that he was at his distance, could not win a Selling Plate in England. I remember once seeing him coming across the Flat at Newmarket with his field spread-eagled behind him. When he heard the roar of the ring: "Barrett wins!" he literally

stopped to a walk. Aranza, Mistake, Sly Dance, and others would not face the music, but none of the American-bred young horses that had never started in America was affected in this manner.

When Barrett, Uncas, and Aranza returned to America they won numerous races with the rail to "lean against." Aranza won ten races in 1883.

In later years Mr. Lorillard built a dirt track at Newmarket and a turf course at Rancocas, and after many trials came to the conclusion that there was no difference in the time it took a horse to cover a given distance over the two courses if both courses were in good condition, but in deep going the turf was far heavier than the dirt.

The one thing he did discover was that a racehorse could carry much more weight on the top of the ground, namely, on the turf.

In May, 1879, Mr. Lorillard, being impressed by Parole's success, bought the fourteen Leamington yearlings that Mr. Welch had bred at Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, but his brother George having expressed a desire to own some of them,

they tossed for first choice and divided the lot. George drew the Megara filly — the great Spinaway — Blazes out of Lady Motley, Saunterer out of Lemonade, the filly out of Mundane, and a colt out of Medora.

Pierre Lorillard's lot were: Paw-Paw out of Maiden, Iroquois out of Maggie B. B., the Emily Fuller filly, the Flash of Lightning colt, the Nemesis filly, the Mary Clark filly, and a colt out of Delight.

Iroquois, although undersized, was a beautifully turned yearling, yet Mr. Lorillard offered to sell him to his brother, for he did not think him well grown enough for English racing.

The yearlings were broken at Rancocas and Iroquois, Paw-Paw, Seneca, Santee, Passaic, Wyandotte, Dakota, and Mohawk were shipped to England, followed later by Sly Dance, Wallenstein by Waverly, and Falsetto by Enquirer — Farfaletta.

Falsetto was the champion three-year-old of the season and had been purchased from Mr. Hunt Reynolds after he had won the Kenner Stakes at Saratoga. Falsetto never started in England, for he broke down after a trial over the Ditch Mile

in which he gave Parole 12 pounds and a beating.

The yearlings were all backed for the Derby for £100 each in Captain Batcheller's 100-1 book, excepting Iroquois, for he was thought to be too small to grow into a Derby winner.

Captain Batcheller, who made the only 100-1 book that still existed, was a character. He was a man much past middle age, with a great taste for all games of chance and a great belief in omens of good and bad luck. He lived in Clarges Street not far from the Turf Club. I remember dining with him one night and, when walking to the Club after dinner, watching him cross the street twice for the purpose of touching two lamp-posts with his walking stick, insisting that it would improve the cards he hoped to hold that night at whist.

The Jockey Club abolished the allowances to foreign-bred horses and when the weights for the spring handicaps of 1880 were published it was quite evident that the quality of the American-bred horse had gone up in the estimation of the handicapper.

For the Lincolnshire, Parole had the top weight, 126 pounds, and for the Prince of Wales Handicap, 140 pounds.

Parole was saddled for the Liverpool Cup, one and a quarter miles, on March 17, which he won with the top weight of 131 pounds, defeating a field of eight horses but was disqualified for crossing. The decision caused much comment, but Archer, who rode the second horse, made the objection and his opinion carried great weight at the time. Later on Parole ran second for the Epsom Gold Cup and was shortly afterwards shipped to America, where he continued his triumphant career. He was on the turf for ten seasons and won 59 races out of 137 starts and his total winnings amounted to \$82,909.25.

Wallenstein won the Newmarket Handicap. Paw-Paw, the sister to Parole, was a grand filly and had beaten Iroquois in the two-year-old trials. She ran second in the Stanley Stakes and won the Molecomb Stakes at Goodwood. Shortly after that, when being groomed one evening, she nipped the strapper, for which he brutally kicked her, and pulling back on her halter

she ricked her neck and died of lockjaw. She was a great loss.

Iroquois had grown and had developed into a good-looking two-year-old, and although he ran in bad luck, winning when not backed and losing when the money was up, he retrieved the waning fortunes of the stable.

He started eleven times as a two-year-old, winning four races, the most important being the Levant and Chesterfield Stakes. In the July Stakes he was beaten a head by Bal Gal.

Jeffrey was the stable jockey and knew the horse's form well. He was said to have backed Iroquois for the Derby at long odds and to have won money enough to enable him to retire with a small fortune.

The stable was dissatisfied with the way that Jeffrey was riding. He just managed to lose too many races. George Barbee was sent over from America and rode the horse in his last three races of the season. Barbee proved a failure, for on the straight-away courses he seemed to lose his head completely.

The stable won eight races during the season.

William Brown, being unhappy in England, insisted that he be allowed to return to America and Mr. Lorillard found himself without a trainer for his English stable.

The horses wintered at The Hermitage at Newmarket in charge of Sickles.

Jacob Pincus, who had been training for Mr. Lorillard in America, accepted the offer to train the English stable in 1881, and Thomas Puryear was engaged to accompany him in an advisory capacity. Puryear had had great experience with race-horses and was a good judge of racing, but was past his prime and not active enough to be of much service at Newmarket. He gave good advice which was not always acted upon.

Pincus was the most erratic trainer that I have ever watched train horses. He seemed to have no system whatsoever. The horses would be galloped to death one week and trained by Christian Science the following week. He was thought to be a wizard at Newmarket and was a puzzle to the touts.

Mistake ran second for the Lincolnshire Handicap and Wallenstein won the Shropshire Handicap. Pincus had a great liking

for Barrett. He had trained him in America and was greatly impressed by the fact that he had once defeated the great Spinaway. He paid but little attention to the other horses.

When he was away at Lincoln with Mistake, Puryear, who was out on the heath one morning with the Lorillard string, met Matthew Dawson, who asked him why they did so little with the brown colt Iroquois. He added the information that Bal Gal was the best two-year-old he had ever trained, and that Iroquois had run her to a head in the July Stakes, which, as he remarked, "is class enough to win any Derby."

Puryear was much impressed by this and gave Iroquois strong work and was surprised at his daily improvement. When Pincus returned from Lincoln he was informed that he had a racehorse in the stable that he had overlooked.

From that time on the horse received some attention and was started with Passaic for the Two Thousand Guineas. The pair were so little thought of that the odds were 50-1 against the stable.

Iroquois ran second to the greatly fancied Peregrine. This was on May 4th. The same week he won the Newmarket Trial Stakes and walked over for the Burwell Stakes.

Puryear superintended his training from this time until Derby Day, June 1st, and gave the horse very strong work, for there was no time to lose. The horse stood his preparation well, and Fred Archer offered to ride him in the Derby.

Peregrine and St. Louis, the favorites, failed to stay the course and Iroquois won the Derby of 1881 easily by half a length.

Mr. Lorillard won £12,000 on the race.

At Ascot Iroquois won the Prince of Wales Stakes with 131 pounds and the St. James Palace Stakes.

Two days before the St. Leger, Archer rode Iroquois and liked him, and the odds, which had been 10-1 the night before at Manchester, owing to the erratic way in which the horse had been trained, fell at once to 2-1.

Archer rode Iroquois in the St. Leger and won an easy race by a length. Geologist was second and Lucy Glitters third.

Iroquois was beaten by Bend Or, the winner of the Derby of 1880, and by Scobell in the Champion Stakes on October 12th. Puryear looked the horse over after the race and told Pincus that, as he had thought, the horse was short of work and that if he expected him to win the Newmarket Derby Stakes the following day he must have a sweating gallop at once. This was done, much to the horror of the talent, but it had the desired effect, for the horse won the race. This finished his season of nine starts, seven wins, one second and one third and £16,000 in money. Properly trained he should not have lost a race.

Iroquois was by Leamington out of Maggie B. B. by Australian; she by Boston from Madeline, 3rd dam Magnolia by Glencoe, 4th dam imported Myrtle by Mameluke.

He was a very highbred-looking brown horse with one white pastern and a slight blaze. He had a beautiful small head and wonderful shoulders. He stood on the best of feet and was a pleasing horse to follow. He had a good disposition and travelled well, for nothing disturbed him

and he was a grand doer. His action was perfection.

How good a horse was Iroquois? As a two-year-old he was badly ridden and as a three-year-old poorly trained.

Mr. Robert Peck, who was a great authority, said that Peregrine was, in his opinion, the best horse he ever tried. Before the Guineas he beat Bend Or at 16 pounds; and that the four-year-old was in his very best form there can be no question, for he had won the City and Suburban easily, giving 2 stone 7 pounds to Foxhall, not to speak of his victory over Robert the Devil in the Epsom Cup. What manner of horse, then, must Iroquois have been to beat such a flier as Peregrine in the Derby?

The three-year-old filly Aranza and the two-year-olds Gerald and Sachem, which had been racing in America, joined the stable in August. Although just off the steamer, Gerald was started in the Rous Memorial Stakes and ran third to Dutch Oven and Nellie, two smart fillies. Not satisfied with that the trainers ran the colt in the Middle Park Plate on October

10th. He finished second to Kermesse, the best filly of the year, with St. Marguerite, the winner of the One Thousand, and Shotover, the winner of the Derby the following year, behind him.

The critics maintained at the time that Gerald looked more like a mare in foal than a racehorse. These two races spoiled his disposition and made him nervous and a difficult horse to train. Gerald finished the season by walking over for the Subscription Stakes.

The three best two-year-olds of the year being fillies — Kermesse, Dutch Oven, and St. Marguerite — Gerald was made the winter favorite for the Derby.

Wallenstein, a good horse, was sold to Lord Elmere. Passaic was also sold and, although unsound, managed to win the City and Suburban Handicap for Lord Rossmore.

The stable might have won many more races if there had been anyone connected with it who had had a knowledge of the form of the English horses, and who could have placed the American horses properly instead of trying to win the big handicaps

and stakes only. In the former they had the handicapper to contend with and in the latter they were often outclassed.

Notwithstanding the fact that the stable contained not only the Derby and St. Leger winner of the year but also the first favorite for the coming Derby, the trainer did not consider it important enough to remain with them, but sailed for America at the end of the season.

I crossed the ocean in January, 1882, with Mr. Pincus and his adviser, Mr. Puyear, who had been persuaded to return to England, and on arriving at Newmarket was dismayed to find that according to the orders of Mr. Pincus the horses had not left their small straw yard during his absence.

It had been an open winter with little or no frost and every sound horse in Newmarket excepting the American stable had been on the heath almost daily.

Gerald by Saxon — Girl of the Period, the first favorite for the Derby, was a difficult horse to train, for he was nervous and it was impossible to rate him when at work. He would go his best pace or walk;

he had but the two gaits. He did not show temper in any other way and was a good doer with a most taking way of going. When extended his action was perfection.

On the Sunday before the Two Thousand Guineas Gerald needed work and the ground was as hard as iron. It was decided to give the horse a long, slow, sweating gallop under blankets, but by a misunderstanding between the trainers the work was so severe that Gerald broke a blood vessel.

This was a great blow to me, for both Gerald and Sachem had been heavily backed for the Derby. They had each been backed at £10,000 to 100 in Captain Batcheller's yearling book and we stood to win an additional £10,000 at shorter odds, should either horse win the race. The betting book which was in my hands looked badly, as there seemed little chance to hedge.

Sachem was started for the Two Thousand Guineas, but being only half trained had no chance of winning.

It was now impossible to do much with Gerald, so the talent of the stable was devoted to the preparation of Sachem.

Fred Webb, who was engaged to ride Sachem in the Derby, rode him in a trial against Mistake on the Sunday before the race and was greatly pleased with him, but Sachem behind the Ditch and in the presence of a Derby crowd was a different horse.

Both he and Gerald started in the Derby and led the field around Tattenham Corner, where Gerald was beaten. By very hard riding Webb just managed to beat Bruce for third place, the race being won by Shotover with Quicklime second. Bruce won the Grand Prix de Paris the following Sunday.

I had backed Sachem for a place at 8-1 for enough money to square the book, so was gratified with the result of the race.

Sachem never did win a race on the flat. Although a very fast horse his courage always failed him at the critical moment. After running fourth in the St. Leger he was sold and won some good races over the jumps. Gerald was sold for £1000.

Iroquois had the misfortune to break a blood vessel after his first fast work, caused in all probability by not being properly seasoned.

Touch Me Not won the Bedford Stakes. Mistake won the Spring Handicap, and Aranza managed to pull off the Great Eastern Handicap.

At the close of the season the trainers returned to America and some of the horses were sent to Tom Cannon at Stockbridge.

Six yearlings, including Pontiac, and accompanied by Parthenia to fill her engagement for the Oaks, were sent over to join them.

Cannon did not have great success with the horses. He was afraid to give Iroquois strong work on account of his malady, yet he managed to run second to Tristan in the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot and was nominated for the Stockbridge Cup by the Prince of Wales, which he won. Aranza won the Johnstone Plate and Pontiac started seven times but did not win a race.

Iroquois, Aranza, and Parthenia were shipped to America in July and the other horses followed later and Mr. Lorillard's first campaign in England during which he himself had been in America came to a close.

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Those were very pleasant days at Newmarket. The Duke of Hamilton was racing and young Richard Marsh was his trainer. Sir John Astley was on the heath every morning, and Sir George Chetwynd and Charlie Wood were a strong combination at the time. Matthew Dawson was still training Lord Falmouth's horses and the jockeys of the day were a wonderful lot of horsemen. Fred Archer, George Fordham, Tom Cannon, Johnnie Osborne, Charlie Wood, and the two Barretts made much turf history.

The "monkey-seat" and "end to end" racing had not become the custom and the finishes between those celebrated jockeys were most inspiring. Since the introduction of the American way of riding eight Derbys have been won by American jockeys.

APPROXIMATE WINNINGS

1879.....	£ 5,376
1880.....	3,617
1881.....	16,025
1882.....	707
1883.....	382
	<hr/>
	£26,197

THE CHERRY AND BLACK IN ENGLAND

1896-1901

The first campaign in England had been but a side issue for from 1873 to 1886 Mr. Pierre Lorillard had a large stable of racehorses on the American turf and a stud of great importance at Rancocas, New Jersey.

Having become so greatly interested in the development of Tuxedo Park that he had no time to devote to sport, he decided in 1886 to sell all his horses and retire from the turf.

The racehorses were sold in January of that year at public auction at Rancocas and brought \$149,050. The sale of stallions and broodmares followed in February and realized \$142,850. Dewdrop brought \$29,000, and Iroquois sold for \$20,000.

Tuxedo Park having become a pronounced success by 1889, the call of the turf returned and by 1891 Mr. Lorillard not only had a number of racehorses but the empty paddocks at Rancocas began to be occupied by young mares to be mated with Sensation and Sailor Prince, the former having been purchased from Mr. Lorillard's brother's estate and the latter imported

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from England. It was during the following years that he raced Kildeer, Locohatchee, La Tosca, Lamplighter, and other horses with success.

In 1894 the act prohibiting bookmaking was passed which disorganized racing in New York State. Race meetings were abandoned and many stakes were declared off. The future of racing looked very doubtful and the value of the thoroughbred horse greatly depreciated.

Mr. Lorillard decided that as he had a large stud at Rancocas his only salvation would be to race in England but decided to confine his stable to horses of his own breeding.

At the end of the season of 1895 he accordingly shipped King of Bohemia, Anisette, Diakka, Dolabra, and eight yearlings to England.

John Huggins was training for him at the time and was not only the best trainer who had ever trained for the cherry jacket and black cap but a man of most sterling character as well, and it was most fortunate for Mr. Lorillard that Huggins agreed to go with him to England.

There was much sickness in the stable during 1896 and the horses were not of very high quality, but a close study was made of English form and the horses were placed where it was thought they had a chance to win.

Berzak by Sensation — Belphebe was the best of the two-year-olds. He won the Newmarket Two-Year-Old, the Rutland and the Clearwell Stakes and ran second to Galtee More for the Middle Park Plate. Sandia by Sailor Prince — Saluda won four races, Diakka won the Peveril of the Peak Handicap and two other races and Dolabra won twice.

Mr. Lorillard leased Lower Hare Park, which, though four miles from Newmarket, is convenient to the gallops on the heath. He repaired the stables and had an American dirt track constructed for use in place of the tan gallops in very dry weather.

I was stopping at Lower Hare Park in the summer of 1896 when a letter arrived from Lord William Beresford asking if Mr. Lorillard would entertain a proposition to sell a one-half interest in his horses in training. Lord William said his desire

was to be connected with an established stable that had a succession of young horses coming on.

This offer came at an opportune moment, for business was bad in America and Mr. Lorillard had been seriously considering the advisability of selling out and returning home.

Mr. Lorillard sent word to Lord William that if he would meet him at the training stable the following day he would show him the horses and give him an answer.

We passed that evening drawing up a partnership agreement and a bill of sale and the following afternoon drove in to Newmarket where the horses were stabled and met Lord William and his brother Lord Marcus Beresford.

Huggins was asked to show the horses. They were a sorry lot to look at, as there was influenza in the stable at the time, but to my surprise Huggins not only informed the Englishmen as to the temperature of each ailing animal but also pointed out every splint and curb with the greatest care. It seems that Mr. Lorillard had failed to inform Huggins that a sale was in

prospect, and he, knowing that the brothers were past masters at everything that had to do with racing, was under the impression that they were touting the stable!

The contract of partnership was left with Lord William and an answer was promised for the following day.

Much to our surprise the agreement was returned signed and witnessed and Lord William became half owner of all the horses in training and half owner of the yearlings that had just arrived from America.

According to the agreement Mr. Lorillard retained the entire management of the stable.

On the British turf an individual must be responsible for the running of each and every horse and there is no partnership allowed as far as the actual running is concerned.

The partners drew lots for the horses. Those drawn by Mr. Lorillard carried the cherry and black cap and the others sported the light blue jacket and black cap, the colors that Lord William had made so popular in India.

Lord William Beresford, the third son of

the fourth Marquis of Waterford, was a gallant soldier, a most genial companion and charming friend. He joined the IX Lancers at the age of twenty and later accompanied them to India where he became A. D. C. and Military Secretary, which position he filled so satisfactorily that he was retained by three successive Viceroy's.

During all those years his spare time was devoted to sport, yet he never lost an opportunity to go to the front whenever and wherever there was fighting to be had. It was in the Zulu war that he received the Victoria Cross for saving a non-commissioned officer's life at the risk of his own.

In the 80's and early 90's he had a most successful stable of racing ponies in India.

He returned to England in 1894 and shortly afterwards married Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, an American with a large fortune. It was his wife, no doubt, who gave him the information concerning Mr. Lorillard as a sportsman, which prompted the desire to become his racing partner.

The two-year-olds were a disappointment in 1897 and Berzak did not stand training



CALMAN BY LOCOMOTION III - HAPPY DAY
Tod Stoen up

for the Derby. *Ellin* by *Sensation*—*Equality* won the Fortieth Biennial at Ascot. *Belissima*, *Beryl*, and *Meta* also won races. Of the older horses *Sandia* won five times, including the Fernhill Stakes. *Dolabra* won three races and *Diakka* won the Duke of York Stakes, the Subscription Stakes, and two other races.

The season of 1898 was more successful, for the stable won thirty races. *Caiman* by *Locohatchee*—*Happy Day* was the best of the two-year-olds. He won the Clearwell Stakes and, thanks to Tod Sloan's good riding, defeated *Flying Fox* for the Middle Park Plate. He finished the season by running second to *Frontier* in the Dewhurst Plate, giving away 10 pounds. *Dominee II* won four races, including the Chevely Stakes, Granby Plate and Exeter Stakes. *Myakka* won the Prendergast Stakes and three other races. *Diakka* won the Esher Stakes. *Ellin II* won four races. *Chinook*, *Sandia*, *Belissima*, and *Berzak* also won races.

Mr. Lorillard was in poor health during the summer of 1898 and desired to return to America. Lord William took an option

RACE HORSES AND RACING

on Mr. Lorillard's half interest in the stable to be taken up at the end of the season if the form of the horses warranted the proposed outlay; if not, the horses were to be sold at auction.

The stable won so many races during the last few meetings of the year and the two-year-old Caiman gave such a good account of himself that Lord William lost no time in taking up the option and becoming the sole owner, not only of the horses in training but also of the yearlings that had just arrived from America. The horses were moved to Heath House where Matthew Dawson had reigned for so many years.

Mr. Lorillard sold out at the wrong moment, for the stable had its greatest success in 1899.

The horses were well managed and cleverly placed by Lord William. John Huggins continued his good work as trainer and Tod Sloan was the stable jockey. It was a combination difficult to duplicate.

Soon after my arrival in England in June 1899, I was invited by Lord William to come to Newmarket and have a look at his

racehorses. We rode on the heath one morning to see the horses at work and when the two-year-olds came galloping by he asked me which one I liked best. I said: "The chestnut with the white legs is my choice." He replied, "You are quite right; that is Democrat."

Democrat by Sensation - Equality and she by Rayon d'Or was the best two-year-old of his year. He started in eleven races and won seven of them, defeating Diamond Jubilee three times.

He won the Coventry, Hurst Park Foal, National Breeders Produce, Champagne, and Rous Memorial Stakes and both the Middle Park and Dewhurst Plates. Democrat won £12,923 as a two-year-old.

When Lord William's racehorses were sold at auction in 1901, Democrat, who had been a failure as a three-year-old, became the property of Mr. J. B. Joel for 910 guineas. Later on he was sold to Mr. Marsh, the trainer of the King's horses.

One day as King Edward VII was going through the stable accompanied by Lord Kitchener, the latter remarked on the good looks of Democrat. Mr. Marsh offered to

give him the horse. Lord Kitchener was not a great horseman but accepted the gift on being assured by Mr. Marsh that his daughter had often ridden the horse on the heath. Democrat became Lord Kitchener's favorite charger and was ridden by him at the Delhi Durbar and the Coronation Procession of King Edward VII.

Democrat won prizes at horse shows in India and became the model for the equestrian statue which decorates the Maidan in Calcutta.

Caiman had grown and filled out and won six out of eight races for which he started. Velasquez would have gone down to history as a great racehorse if he and Galtee More had not been foaled in the same year; and it was likewise with Caiman, for he had to take second place behind Flying Fox both in the Two Thousand and the St. Leger. He won the Burwell, the Payne, Lingfield Imperial, Ascot Biennial, Zetland, and Sussex Stakes.

Sibola won the One Thousand Guineas, the Wood Ditton, Champion Breeders, and Scarborough Stakes. She also ran second for the Oaks which she should have won



DEMOCRAT BY SINSATION EQUALITY

but was left at the post. This race caused much comment at the time, but Tod Sloan who had the mount was not to blame as the filly was suffering from a very sore mouth and refused to face her bit.

Dominee II won the Newmarket and Midsummer Stakes. Doric II won three races; Jiffy II, Chinook, Tarolinta, Solano, Jouvence, Meta, Lutetia, Etoile, Perdicus, and Pomfret all won races.

It was a wonderful year for the Rancocas-bred horses. Mr. Lorillard's stallion, Sensation by Leamington — Susan Beane by Lexington, was second in the list of winning sires in England with twenty races and over £20,000 to his credit. The stable won fifty-five races during the season and a total of £42,730.

Lord William had no Rancocas-bred two-year-olds in 1900. He had purchased a few American and English-bred yearlings and leased the running qualities of Volodyovski from Lady Meux, who had bred the colt and who had entered him in the Derby. This horse won five stakes worth £4607.

The older American-bred horses won

many races. Jolly Tar by Sailor Prince-Joy was a good four-year-old. He won five races including the Epsom and Coronation Cups and the Limekiln Stakes. Jiffy II won four races, among them the Goodwood Plate and Great Ebor Handicap. Dominee II won two races, and Caiman won the Lingfield Park Stakes. The stable won £24,523.10 of which sum £14,181 should be credited to the Rancocas-bred horses.

Lord William Beresford died on December 28th, 1900. To win the Derby had been his fondest wish, and it would have been gratified if he had lived a few months longer. After his death his widow and Lady Meux each claimed Volodyovski. The matter was brought before the Jockey Club but they refused a decision and left the dispute to be settled by law. It came for a hearing before Judge Grantham, a good sportsman, who gave it as his opinion that Lord William's death had cancelled the lease of the horse.

Volodyovski was then leased to the Hon. William C. Whitney and, trained by Huggins, won the Derby of 1901.

The Beresford horses were sold at New-

THE CHERRY AND BLACK IN ENGLAND
market on January 23, 1901, and brought
£19,439.

Caiman sold for £2500 and Jolly Tar
brought £2200.

Mr. Lorillard remained in America during 1899 and 1900 but in the latter year had a few horses with Blackwell at Newmarket. The best of these were Tantalus by Sailor Prince Tarbouche and Exedo, a full brother to Democrat, who won the Prendergast and the Clearwell Stakes.

Mr. Lorillard returned to England in 1901, having shipped David Garrick to Newmarket in October, 1900, to be trained by Blackwell. David Garrick had been purchased when a two-year-old from Mr. Madden. After winning the Annual Champion Stakes at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, beating Ethelbert among others, it was decided that being a stayer, he might have a chance to win the Ascot Cup.

He started for the City and Suburban Handicap with the top weight 122 pounds, ridden by Maher and ran unplaced. He won the Chester Cup, giving 13 pounds to the second horse. He then started for the Epsom Cup for which he ran second.

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The horse went wrong during his preparation for the Ascot Cup, which was a great blow to Mr. Lorillard, for being in failing health at the time it was more than he could stand. It ended his career of twenty-nine years on the turf.

He was a fine sportsman and a most generous patron of the turf. He had done much for racing in America, for he had invested more money in racehorses, broodmares, and yearlings than any man of his time and he had added \$20,000 a year for seven years to the Lorillard Stakes at Monmouth Park.

It was through his efforts that the Board of Control was created which developed into the Jockey Club of the present day.

Mr. Lorillard gave a dinner at his house at which twenty-five or more of the most prominent patrons of the turf and representatives of the leading race courses of the day were present.

The late Hon. August Belmont sat at the right hand of the host. At the end of the dinner Mr. Lorillard made a few remarks concerning the condition of racing at the time to the effect that the end was

in sight unless something were done to control the bad elements on the turf. He proposed that a committee be formed with the Hon. August Belmont as chairman for the purpose of amending the rules of racing, licensing trainers and jockeys in fact with full power to improve the conditions of racing.

Mr. Belmont's reply was, when one considers the different antagonistic and jealous elements that sat around that dinner table, one of the most charming tributes I ever heard. It took much nerve to begin by saying: "Gentlemen, I am greatly touched by the great honor our host has shown me this evening, in the first place by inviting me to the most beautiful dinner I ever attended, and in the second place by placing me at his right hand, more especially as you are all aware of the fact that Mr. Lorillard and I have not been on speaking terms for some years. Before I go any further I wish to state that the cause of our trouble was my fault and that I was entirely in the wrong."

Mr. Pierre Lorillard was full of energy and imagination. He was a gallant bettor

RACE HORSES AND RACING

and a good loser and he had a passion for racehorses and for racing.

APPROXIMATE WINNINGS

OF RANOCAS-BRED HORSES

1896....	£ 8,068.10	
1897....	14,261.	
1898....	16,710.10	
1899	42,730.10	} Lord William Beresford
1900....	14,161.	
1900	1,767.	} Mr. P. Lorillard Including David Garrick
1901	4,168.10	
	<hr/>	
	£101,885.	

IROQUOIS

"Punch," June 11, 1881

*THE Yankee came down with long Fred on his back,
And his colours were gleaming with cherry and black.
He flashed to the front, and the British star paled,
As the field died away and the favourite failed,
Like the leaves of the summer when summer is green,
The faces of Peregrine's backers were seen:
Like the leaves of the autumn when autumn is red,
Flashed the cheeks of the Yankees as the champion led.
Iroquois!! — then the shouting shook heaven's blue
dome,*

*As the legs of the Tinman safe lifted him home.
Oh, A was an Archer, As at this jun.
And A was America too, and A won.
And B was the Briton who, ready to melt,
A sort of je ne sais (d'est) quois felt,
To see his Blue Riband to Yankee-land go,
B too none the less, was the hearty "Bravo!"
Which, per Punch, he despatched to "our kin o'er
the sea,"*

*Who, for not the first time got the pull of J. B.
The Brakers of Wall Street are loud in delight,
And the belles of New York grow more beamingly
bright;*

*Fizz creams like the foam of the storm-beaten surf,
To Jonathan's triumph on John's native turf.
And Punch brims his beaker in Sparkling Champagne,
Your health, Brother J.! Come and beat us again.
And cold grudge at a victory honestly scored
Melts away like the snow when the wine is outpoured.*

RACING THRILLS

WHEN one looks back at the great horse races one has witnessed there are always a few that stand out clearly, and the thrill that they gave remains vividly engraved on one's memory.

One race I remember especially — the Ascot Cup of 1874. I was in England when Doncaster won the Derby of 1873 and I saw him beaten a few days later in the Grand Prix de Paris by Boiard. The Ascot Cup the following year was the greatest race, as far as class is concerned, that I ever saw.

The French horses Boiard and Flageolet finished first and second, and behind them came Doncaster, Gang Forward, Marie Stuart, and Kaiser. This field consisted of the first and second in the Two Thousand Guineas, the first, second and third in the Derby, the Oaks winner, the first, second and third in the St. Leger, and the first, second and third in the Grand Prix de Paris.

Boiard won by three-quarters of a length, proving that the race for the Grand Prix de Paris the year before was correct notwithstanding that they said at the time that Doncaster had been poisoned.

The Ten Thousand Guineas Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park has provided some of the most interesting racing ever witnessed. The struggle up the hill appeals to everyone. The way that Isinglass wore down Ladas up this same hill will never be forgotten by those who saw it. Nine years later, in 1903, the Eclipse Stakes proved to be a thrilling race.

The winner of the 1902 Derby, Ard Patrick, met Sceptre, the winner of the One Thousand and Two Thousand Guineas, the Oaks, and the St. Leger of the same year and the most popular mare of modern times. Rock Sand was also a starter. He had won the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby of 1903 and later won the St. Leger. The other two starters, Oriole and Duke of Westminster, were not of the same class.

Ard Patrick by St. Florian-Morganette had been beaten by Sceptre in the Two

Thousand but had had his revenge over the more difficult course in the Derby. He had also won the Princess of Wales Stakes of 10,000 Guineas at Newmarket.

Sceptre, by having won the four classics mentioned, had succeeded in doing what no other mare had done since Formosa in 1868. She had also started in the Derby and in the Grand Prix de Paris.

Rock Sand by Sainfoin-Roquebrune was full of quality and a good horse, but a good horse in a bad year. In the Derby that he had won there had been but seven starters, his only competitor of note being the French horse Vicinius. Rock Sand was a 6 to 4 favorite and won the race with ease.

Rock Sand was a 5 to 4 choice for the Eclipse while 7 to 4 was quoted against Sceptre and 5 to 1 Ard Patrick. The last were, however, false odds owing to the reputation Ard Patrick had acquired of not running straight when collared.

I remembered the day well. There was a great crowd and much excitement, and each of the three horses had a large following.



ARD PATRICK
St. Florian—Margaret

RACING THRILLS

Rock Sand jumped off in front, but on fairly settling down Oriole took command with Rock Sand and Ard Patrick close up, Sceptre being fourth. When fairly in the straight Sceptre attempted to get through but failed. First Oriole and then Rock Sand fell away beaten, leaving the race to Ard Patrick and the mare.

Then began one of the greatest struggles ever seen on a race course. At first Sceptre showed in front but Ard Patrick, reasserting himself, won in a drive by a neck with Rock Sand four lengths away.

The two greatest sensations that I can remember on an American race course were, strange to say, both matches. The first was the great match between Salvator and Tenny.

Salvator was a grand chestnut with four white legs and a white face and was by imported Prince Charlie out of Salina by Lexington.

He made his appearance as a two-year-old in 1888 and received his name owing to his glossy coat, for it reminded his owner, Mr. James B. Haggin, of a Mexican servant of that name who was an artist at

polishing the hardwood floors of his country house in California.

His sire, Prince Charlie, the "King of the T. Y. C.," had been a roarer, but Salvator did not inherit this malady, which carries out the theory that horses are apt to inherit their exterior conformation for the most part from the sire, and the interior from the dam. The foal of a roaring mare seldom fails to inherit this unsoundness, while those got by a roarer very often escape it. It is even said that the product of a horse and a she-ass always brays while that of a mare and a jack-ass neighs, but this I cannot vouch for as I am not a judge of singing.

Salvator won the Great Eastern Handicap, the June Stakes, the Holly Handicap, and the Pelham Stakes and finished a head behind Proctor Knott, lapped by Galen, in a sensational finish for the first Futurity.

Tenny by Rayon d'Or — Belle of Maywood, on the contrary, was a failure as a two-year-old, for the "little swayback" started seventeen times and only managed to win two unimportant races at the end

RACING THRILLS

of the season. One would hardly have thought at the time that he would develop into the great race horse he proved to be two years later.

Both Salvator and Tenny were successful as three- and four-year-olds and there was much rivalry between them.

After Salvator had won the Suburban Handicap in 1890 a challenge came from the Tenny party to run a match for \$5000 a side over the Coney Island Jockey Club course at a mile and a quarter, the association to add \$2500. This match created much excitement and each horse had many partisans.

The day the race was run was hot and the stands were crowded. A mighty cheer went up as Salvator, ridden by Isaac Murphy, a West Indian mulatto and the prettiest horseman that ever rode on an American race course, appeared on the track, followed by Tenny ridden by "Snapper" Garrison, the most acrobatic of riders.

With the drop of the flag a roar went up from the thousands, "They're off!"

Tenny has the inside position and is the first to spring away but in a moment

RACE HORSES AND RACING

Salvator is even with him and begins to gain. The pace quickens and the "sway-back's" stride seems much shorter than the great sweep of the chestnut. At the first quarter in 25 sec. Salvator's head shows in front. At the half mile in 49½ sec. there is daylight between them. At three quarters Salvator maintains his lead in 1.14½. Just before reaching the mile post Tenny wavers. Garrison draws his whip and strikes him a stinging blow and they run the mile in 1.39½. And now begins one of the most sensational races ever seen down the stretch. Tenny's fight during the last quarter of the race was phenomenal. Salvator was a length and a half ahead at the mile pole but Tenny is now gaining ground with every stride. Garrison is riding the finish of his life. Tenny reaches Salvator's quarters and Murphy goes to the whip. Tenny gains and gains and both jockeys are doing their utmost but Murphy just manages to land Salvator the winner by a short head. A mighty cheer goes up, which is renewed as Captain Conner hangs out the wonderful time 2.05.

RACING THRILLS

After the match Salvator appeared but once in public. He ran a mile against time on the straight course at Long Branch paced by two different horses in 1.35 $\frac{1}{4}$.

In 1893 Domino by Himyar-Mannie Gray was the sensation of the racing season. He was a brown colt of good size and quality, and the only two-year-old that rivalled him in any way was Dobbins by Mr. Pickwick out of that grand race mare Thora. They both carried the top weight of 130 pounds in the Futurity of that year and Domino just managed to win after a whirlwind finish, beating Galilee, who carried 115 pounds, by a head while Dobbins was scarce a head behind the second horse. The Dobbins party were not satisfied with the result and a match was made at 118 pounds each, over the Futurity course for \$10,000 a side with \$2500 to be added by the association.

The match was run at Sheepshead Bay on August 31, 1893, in perfect weather and on a fast track. I was in the Steward's stand and had a good view of the race. There was one false start but at the second attempt the pair went away on even

terms. Domino led into the dip where Dobbins got his head in front. Taral, who rode Domino, went wide at the turn carrying Dobbins out. At the head of the stretch Taral drew his whip in his left hand while Simms was riding hard with hands and heels. The horses bumped slightly twice and seemed to hang together. At the furlong pole Dobbins was still in front but Taral managed to creep up and they ran a dead heat amid the greatest excitement. There was consternation in the ring. Domino had started at 1 to 2 while Dobbins was at 8 to 5 and the book-makers were not aware of the rule that all bets are declared off when a match ends in a dead heat.

Domino was retired the following year. Death overtook him at an early age and his owner, Mr. James R. Keene, erected a monument over his grave in Kentucky. Dobbins finished his career in England and proved a failure in the stud.

THE ONE MILE RECORD

IN the early days of racing in America stamina, not speed, was supposed to be the chief qualification of a good racehorse, and to prove the stamina most of the races were of four-mile heats.

That the horses of those days must have been of stout quality is proved by the fact that Black Maria made her *début* in a two-mile heat race and that during her career she started in twenty-four races of four-mile heats.

That this severe treatment was not supposed to have injured her qualities as a broodmare is apparent, for when she was retired from the turf she was sold for \$4000 to the Hon. Baylie Peyton, who then and there started the Peyton Produce Stake "for colts and fillies dropped in the spring of 1839, to come off over the Nashville Course in 1843 with a subscription of \$5000 each, \$1000 forfeit, four-mile heats."

RACE HORSES AND RACING

Black Maria's produce headed the list of nominations.

When the stake closed there were twenty-nine subscribers. On paper this was the most valuable stake ever planned.

On the day of the race only four starters went to the post, among them being a filly out of Black Maria by imp. Luxborough, and the race was won by the filly Peytona by imp. Glencoe — Giantess by Leviathan.

We also find that Boston when eight years old covered forty-two mares in the spring of 1841, and that in the autumn of the same year he won four races of four-miles heats before he was beaten by Fashion the first time. She defeated him again the following year in a "Match for \$20,000 a side, four-mile heats."

When Lexington lowered Lecomte's time in the celebrated match at New Orleans and ran the four miles in $7.19\frac{3}{4}$, his fastest mile was the first which was timed as $1.47\frac{1}{4}$, but in the same year — 1855 — a three-year-old named Henry Perritt is said to have run one mile in a two-mile heat race in $1.42\frac{1}{2}$, which at that time was considered phenomenal.

THE ONE MILE RECORD

England discarded heat racing as well as races of four miles and the American turf slowly followed suit.

From 1870 to 1880 heat races were dropped, and, although an occasional four-mile race, such as the Bowie Stakes at Baltimore, was run, dash races of from one to two miles and a half became the custom.

The first noted miler was Alarm by imp. Eclipse-Maud by Stockwell who ran a mile in 1.42 $\frac{3}{4}$.

In 1876 Ten Broeck by imp. Phaeton-Fanny Holten by Lexington lowered the four-mile record to 7.15 $\frac{3}{4}$, and the following year ran a dash of a mile against time in 1.39 $\frac{3}{4}$.

In the 90's the whole system of racing underwent a change. "Snapper" Garrison and Tod Sloan introduced the modern jockey-seat with short stirrups and "end to end" racing was introduced.

The race tracks were no longer deep with sand but were scraped, combed, and rolled and the turns graded, and everything was done to promote speed. Sprinting became the fashion and even the length of Cup races was reduced.

RACE HORSES AND RACING

In 1890 there was a straight mile at Monmouth Park, over which course a horse named Raveloe had run in 1.39 $\frac{1}{4}$, yet it was Ten Broeck's time of 1.39 $\frac{3}{4}$ that Salvator was asked to lower at Monmouth Park on August 28th, 1890.

Salvator, by Prince Charlie-Salina by Lexington, was a grand chestnut horse with four white legs and a white face, and belonged to Mr. James B. Haggin. He was four years old at the time and carried Ten Broeck's weight, 112 pounds.

The Meeting was extended one day because it had been necessary to postpone this important event on account of rain. The track was good but not fast.

Isaac Murphy, the stable jockey and the best horseman of his day, having been suspended by the stewards, was not allowed to ride, so Marty Bergen was given the mount.

Salvator was accompanied by two pace-makers, Rosette and Namouna, two smart sprinters from the Haggin stable. Although the latter started two yards beyond the post, Salvator getting away to a flying start caught her at the first quarter in

THE ONE MILE RECORD

23 $\frac{1}{4}$ secs. and beat her twenty lengths to the half mile in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. Rosette then took up the pace-making. The three quarters was passed in 1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$ with Rosette a length in front.

Here Bergen, who had been sitting quite still, began needlessly to use his whip, for Salvator wanted no urging as he was a good-tempered free-running horse and ready to do his utmost.

As he neared the finish the excitement was intense for it became quite evident to the crowd that the mile record was about to be broken. A wild scene followed when the figures 1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$ were hung out.

It was a great performance, but I believe it would have been even better if Murphy had had the mount, for he knew the horse and the horse knew him.

Tenny attempted to break this record in 1891 at Brighton Beach, but sulked as he picked up his second pace-maker at the half-mile pole and finished the mile in 1.40 $\frac{3}{4}$.

The next sensational mile was run on the Syracuse track in 1914 by Amalfi in 1.36 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Two very fast miles have been run in

England in races. Caiman, by Locohatchee-Happy Day and bred at Rancocas, New Jersey, ran a mile in 1900 when a four-year-old and carrying 128 pounds in 1.33½ at Lingfield, and at Manchester in 1902 Bachelor's Button, a three-year-old carrying only 102 pounds, is supposed to have covered a like distance in 1.32½.

Time as quoted in England is not official nor is it as a rule authentic. I do not mean that Benson's chronometers are not correct, but as there are no timing flags in England it is impossible for the timer to know exactly when the horses pass the starting post. When I was in England and we wished to time a race, we always compared two watches and sent one of them to the start.

As most of the courses in England are either straight or have but one turn, the wind has to be considered. We ran several trials at Newmarket with a free-running horse to test the windage and came to the conclusion that the difference between a strong fair wind and a strong head wind was between five and six seconds over the Rowley Mile.

THE ONE MILE RECORD

In the autumn of 1917 Billy Myer, the superintendent of the Saratoga race course, was instructed to improve the track. The result of his good work was beyond all expectation, for it became the fastest course that was ever raced over, and new records were made at almost all distances run during the Summer Meeting of 1918.

On August 6th Sun Briar ran the mile in a race in $1.36\frac{1}{2}$, and on the 27th Pigeon Wing set the mark for five furlongs at 57 secs.

On August 21st Mr. Andrew Miller allowed his gelding Roamer to attempt to lower Salvator's mile record of $1.35\frac{1}{2}$ made in 1890.

Roamer, by King Errant-Rosetree II, a small but perfect piece of horseflesh, with undoubted courage and wonderful action, appeared on the course for his supreme effort. He carried 110 pounds and was ridden by Shuttinger, his regular jockey. The track was fast.

The two-year-old Lightning accompanied him to the post. The start was in the chute behind the stand. Roamer broke in front and never had Lightning as a

RACE HORSES AND RACING

contender, for he ran the first half mile in 47 secs., the next furlong in 12 secs., the six furlongs in 1.10½. The seven furlong post was passed in 1.22¾. Here with the finish in sight Shuttinger used his whip and the final furlong was timed in 12¾ secs. and the mile in 1.34½.

The result was acclaimed by the cheers of the thousands who had witnessed the fastest mile ever run in America.

Roamer has had a noteworthy career, for as a two-year-old he won the Saratoga Special. As a three-year-old he won twelve of his sixteen starts and the following year his record was thirteen starts and eight brackets. As a five-year-old he lost his form and won but one race but regained it the following year, winning seven races and being unplaced four times in seventeen times of starting. As a seven-year-old he rounded too slowly but was in great form at Saratoga when he reduced the mile record to 1.34½.

It is difficult to compare the performance of Salvator and Roamer, as the tests were under such different conditions. While Roamer had a much faster track to run



ROYALTY

King Edward - Queen II

THE ONE MILE RECORD

over, he had two turns to negotiate. Salvator's mile was run on a still day over a straight course.

Roamer had the benefit of his regular jockey riding in the modern fashion, while Salvator was ridden by a strange jockey who was very nervous and who sat in the upright position of the period.

Roamer had no pacemakers, yet he is naturally a free-running horse and in his best races has almost always been his own pacemaker.

If one takes the performances of the contemporaries of these champions into consideration, it will be found that on the day that Roamer made his record, Motor Cop, a good horse, ran a mile in $1.36\frac{1}{2}$, and on August 28th, 1890, the fast mare Señorita negotiated a mile in $1.42\frac{1}{2}$.

These comparisons would make Roamer's mile 2 secs. faster than Motor Cop's, while Salvator travelled 7 secs. faster than Señorita.

This would lead one to believe that the Saratoga track was several seconds faster than Monmouth Park on the day that

RACE HORSES AND RACING

Salvator's record was lowered by the gal-
lant little horse Roamer.

TIME SUMMARY

	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	Mile
Salvator	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roamer	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$

HOW THE DERBY WAS WON

1881

RANCOCAS FARM was an interesting place to visit during the winter of 1878-79. A select party of sportsmen used to pass every week-end there, enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Pierre Lorillard. He would entertain us after dinner with his plans for winning the Derby. We little thought at that time that his ambition so soon would be crowned with success.

In the autumn of 1878 he had sent his trainer, Brown, and assistant, Sickles, to England with a string of race horses with which to begin the campaign. It must not be supposed, however, that horses bred in America had never made their mark in England, for both Mr. Ten Broeck and Mr. Sanford had raced there. In 1859, Prioress was the heroine of a dead heat with two other animals, El Hakim and Queen Bess, for the Cesarewitch, which she won in the deciding heat; and in 1858 she won the Great Yorkshire Handi-

cap at Doncaster. In 1859, Starke won the Goodwood Stakes, and in 1861 the Goodwood Cup and the Brighton Stakes. In the same year Optimist won the Ascot Stakes. Umpire won the Nursery Stakes at Goodwood, and was close up in the betting with Wizard and Thormanby for the Derby of 1860.

Mr. Lorillard's greatest hope of success on the English turf was the Duke of Magenta, purchased from his brother at what was then considered a great price. The horse did not leave with the other horses, but was shipped alone later in the season. He had a very rough trip, — the hatches were battened down for days, and the air became very bad. He arrived in a shocking condition, thoroughly poisoned, and afflicted by a series of abscesses, one of which destroyed his wind. He had been insured for \$25,000 against accident, yet it needed a lawsuit for Mr. Lorillard to recover the money. Parole, who was a five-year-old in 1878, had been shipped to England to lead the Duke of Magenta in his work. It was supposed that his best days were over, and there was little thought

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of winning races with him. On the contrary, he ran very well indeed. He won the Newmarket Handicap, carrying 116 pounds, beating the great Isonomy, then a four-year-old, with 124 pounds up, and followed this by winning the City and Suburban, the Great Metropolitan, the Great Cheshire Handicap, and the Epsom Gold Cup. The following year he won the Liverpool Cup, but was disqualified on the ground of a cross. After that he was so harshly handicapped that he could not win, and was sent back to America to win many races on his native heath. Falsetto was sent to England in 1879, having been the best three-year-old of his year in America, but broke down after running a wonderful trial with Parole. A number of yearlings were also shipped in 1879, some of Mr. Lorillard's own breeding, and others which he had purchased and which were by Leamington. The best two proved to be Iroquois, by Leamington out of Maggie B.B., and Paw-Paw, a full sister of Parole, by Leamington out of Maiden. She won the Molecomb Stakes, but was injured shortly after and died of lockjaw. It was

hard luck to lose her, for she could beat Iroquois with ease.

Iroquois began his career as a two-year-old by winning a plate at Newmarket on May 12. He was beaten for the Woodcote Stakes, won a stake at the Epsom Summer Meeting, was beaten in the New Stakes, and lost the July Stakes to Bal Gal by a head; won the Chesterfield Stakes, and was an odds on favorite for the Great Kensington two-year-old plate, but failed to win. He won the Levant Stakes, and ran second in the Findon. He had been ridden in all his races by a jockey named H. Jeffery; but the stable, being dissatisfied, sent to America for Barbee to ride the horse. Barbee was all at sea on the English courses, and the horse was beaten in his races at the end of the season; namely, the Champagne, Hopeful, and Clearwell stakes. This finished his two-year-old career. He won his races when unbacked, but was beaten when the money was on. Jeffery knew his class, and it was reported that he backed him for the Derby at long odds for sufficient money to retire with a small fortune.

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The horse had not received the best of attention. Mr. Brown, the trainer, being too heavy to ride, seldom saw him work, and never saw him run except at headquarters. He was also very homesick. He returned to America at the end of the season, and died within a year.

Mr. Lorillard was thus without a trainer for his English stable. Jacob Pincus had been training for him in America with success, and he decided to send Pincus to England and, to make matters doubly sure, he engaged Thomas Puryear to go with him as adviser. Puryear was getting old, he could not ride, and although he had had a lifelong experience with race-horses, he had very little opportunity to be of assistance at Newmarket. When his advice was asked, he gave it, but he had no way of knowing if it was acted upon. He never really knew what work the horses had done.

Mr. Pincus had a most erratic way of training. He would work a horse to death one week, and the following week not work him at all. He was chiefly interested in Passaic, who, later on, won the Suburban

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Handicap for Lord Rossmore, and in one or two other horses that he had trained as two-year-olds in America. Iroquois was neglected. Puryear met Matthew Dawson on the Heath one morning, and he remarked that Pincus did not seem to be doing much with Iroquois. He volunteered the information that Bal Gal was the best piece of horseflesh that he had ever trained, and that any horse good enough to come within a head of beating her, as Iroquois had done in the July Stakes, was good enough to win any Derby.

Pincus left shortly after for Lincoln with horses to run in the Handicap, and Puryear was left in charge of the stable. He gave Iroquois a couple of good gallops, and was surprised at his daily improvement. It was decided to start Iroquois as well as Passaic in the Two Thousand Guineas. Iroquois had done so little work by the day of the race that he started at fifty to one. He ran second to Peregrine. Passaic ran badly, and, as he became unsound, was sold. The trainers gave Iroquois their undivided attention from this on, and he won the Newmarket Trial Stakes and

HOW THE DERBY WAS WON

walked over for the Burwell. Archer asked permission to ride him for the Derby, which he won, with Peregrine second and Town Moor third. He then won the Prince of Wales Stake at Ascot, with 131 pounds up, and the St. James Palace Stakes. Between Ascot and the Leger he was trained in an erratic manner which did not at all please the touts. The odds against him the night before the race were ten to one. He won the race easily.

Between the Leger and the Champion Stakes, in the second October meeting, the horse was allowed to loaf, and he was beaten by the great Bend Or. Puryear looked the horse over after the race, and told Pincus that, as he had supposed, the horse was very short of work, and that, if he wanted him to win the Newmarket Derby Stakes the following day, he had better give him a sweating gallop at once. He was blanketed, and sent for a spin behind the stand, much to the horror of the talent. He won his race the following day.

This ended a most successful season. The Cherry Jacket won more money that season than any other stable in England.

Mr. Lorillard won £12,000 on the Derby. All the yearlings had been backed in the 100 to 1 book except Iroquois, for, being a small yearling, it had not been thought worth while to include him. The following year Iroquois was given fast work before he was properly seasoned, and bled, so did not start. As a five-year-old he was trained by Tom Cannon, who found him difficult to train, owing to his malady. He ran second to Tristan in the Hardwicke Stakes, and won the Stockbridge Cup. Stockbridge being a private meeting, only members of the club are allowed to make entries. The Prince of Wales had the courtesy to enter Iroquois for Mr. Lorillard.

In July the horse was sent back to America. It was the summer when the great races were run at Monmouth Park between Eole, Freeland, Miss Woodford, and George Kinney at a mile and a quarter and a mile and a half. Although Cannon had been unable to train Iroquois to win a race of more than three quarters of a mile, he was put to work to prepare him to meet these seasoned horses. On August 25 he ran third, lapped with George Kinney

HOW THE DERBY WAS WON

and Eole. The trainer told me after the race that he considered it the greatest performance of all time, considering the horse's condition. As nature has her limit, he did not do so well the next time he started, and was retired from the turf. If he had been in the hands of a trainer like Matthew Dawson, there is no knowing what a career he might have had. He was a very great race-horse; the more work he received, the quieter he became; any child could ride or handle him. He was a great doer, as game as possible, and, like all Leamingtons, his action when extended was perfection.

HOW THE DERBY WAS LOST

1882

MR. PINCUS returned to America in the autumn of 1881, full of honors for having trained the only American horse that had ever won the Derby. Mr. Lorillard had great hopes for the coming racing season in England. He expected to win many races with Iroquois, and he had a firm belief in Gerald and Sachem, which were entered in all the three-year-old events.

Gerald had been bred at Rancocas, and was by Imp. Saxon out of Girl of the Period; Sachem was by War Dance out of Sly Boots. They were highly tried at Rancocas, both as yearlings and as two-year-olds. It was decided to run Gerald for some of his engagements before shipping him to England. Sachem was put out of training, as he was to go to England with Gerald, and it was intended that his form should not be made public. Gerald won a purse at Jerome Park and then won

HOW THE DERBY WAS LOST

the Foam Stakes, beating the highly-thought-of Onondaga. After the race Mr. Lorillard told Mr. Dwyer that he had a two-year-old at the farm turned out to grass that could also beat his horse Onondaga. A match was made for \$10,000. Sachem was taken up and given a hurried preparation, and was beaten half a length in a hard race of three quarters of a mile. Although it was a very hot day, Sachem did not sweat at all after the race, showing his condition. This hard treatment broke his courage.

In July both horses were sent to England. Mr. Lorillard intended that they should be reserved for the events of the following year, but Pincus conceived the brilliant idea of starting Gerald in the Middle Park Plate. He ran second to the filly Kermesse, much to the surprise of Pincus and the general public, for the critics insisted that the horse looked more like a mare heavy with foal than a race-horse. The bright idea of getting good odds on the Derby had the opposite effect. If the horse had been in any sort of racing condition, he could not have lost the race. It had a very

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bad effect on his temper, which was not to be wondered at. It made him nervous and difficult to train. He would walk or race, he had no other way of going. It was impossible to rate him along or to give him slow work. It was top-speed with him or nothing; at least it was so as he was handled. I often thought that with a light double bridle any good man could have ridden him as he should go, but the exercise boy could not do it; the horse was too much for him.

But to go back. I went to the Union Club one evening in February, 1882, and met Mr. Lorillard, who was my senior in business at the time. He asked me how I should like to see the Derby run. I, thinking that he was going to England and wished me to accompany him, replied, "Very much indeed."

"When will you be ready to go?" was his next question.

I saw then that I was in for it, as he had the power to send me where he would, so replied, "Next Wednesday."

He then told me his plans. Gerald and Sachem were both in England; either

HOW THE DERBY WAS LOST

of them, he thought, could win the Derby, and he did not know which was the better. He had been backing them both, and stood to lose much money. He wished me to go and look after his betting-book and report what went on in the stable. He had engaged Thomas Puryear to go again as adviser to Pincus, and hoped for the best.

I sailed away with the two trainers, and arrived in due course at Newmarket. I found that it had been an open winter and that all the horses excepting the Lorillard stable had been on the heath every day at exercise. The Lorillard horses had not left the straw-yard, by order of Mr. Pincus, "Because we do not begin training horses in America until the winter breaks." There had been no winter in England—that is, no frost. The fatal result was that not a single horse in the stable ever did get fit. The great Iroquois was given fast work before he was ready for it, and bled.

On the Sunday before the Two Thousand Guineas was run, Gerald needed a gallop, and Pincus consulted with Puryear as to what he should do. The ground was very

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hard, and Gerald more nervous than usual. They decided to give him a long sweating gallop under blankets, and he was sent part way down the Beacon Course, accompanied by Mistake, a good selling-plater we had in the stable. Puryear and I were on foot. We went to the top of the Cambridgeshire Hill, and Pincus was told to ride to the finish of the Rowley Mile, with instructions to stop the horses when they passed him if Gerald had come at a good pace, but to let him come on up to the town if he had gone slowly.

We watched the horses break. Gerald left Mistake standing still before they had gone a furlong, and came on flying up the Rowley Mile. Puryear turned to me and said, "It is good; Pincus will stop him when he passes." What was our horror to see the horse pass Pincus and come on up the hill at about his best pace. It had begun to rain, and the blankets had soaked up a lot of weight, so that he must have had 135 pounds on his back. When he finished, he was the most distressed race-horse I ever saw. Puryear was nearly out of his mind. Pincus simply said that

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he thought the horse was going easily, so he let him go on. Gerald had beautiful action; he used to flit along like a swallow when extended, and this probably deceived Pincus.

The horse was scraped and sent home to the stable. As Puryear and I walked after him, he said to me: "Gerald's career is over. No horse can go through such an ordeal without cracking in some spot." Our supper that evening was not a gay affair. Puryear walked the stable-yard all night. He came in about nine to tell me that Gerald had eaten all his feed; yet he shook his head sadly, and went out again. The following day the horse had walking exercise, and on the day after he bled after a short gallop. Sir John Astley, who fancied the horse greatly and had backed him heavily to win the Derby, was near when the horse pulled up, and his pony beat the record to Newmarket with weight up.

Gerald was scratched for the Two Thousand, and it was decided to start the half-trained Sachem instead. He ran a poor race, as expected. I was now placed in a

pleasant position. Mr. Lorillard stood to win £21,200 on the Derby if Gerald should win, and £20,100 if Sachem should finish first. Each of them had been backed in the 100 to 1 book as yearlings, and much money had been put on since. The favorite had cracked, and I had no opportunity to hedge a sixpence. We stood to lose a large sum, and I wrote to Mr. Lorillard, telling him the sorry plight we were in. I begged the trainers to do their utmost with Sachem, but had little confidence in the horse. I felt that the rough treatment he had received as a two-year-old had not improved his courage, and I was not far wrong. The talent of the stable was now devoted to the preparation of Sachem for the Derby. Not much could be done with Gerald, owing to his bleeding. Fred Webb was engaged to ride Sachem, and on the Sunday before the race we tried him behind the Ditch with Mistake, with Webb up on Sachem. He ran a very good trial. Webb said it was the best Derby trial he had ridden since the one he had ridden on Doncaster.

I hurried up to London, found our com-

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missioner, and instructed him to back Sachem for a place the first thing the following morning for enough money to square our book on both horses. This was done at 8 to 1. At the same time I cabled Mr. Lorillard, "Best bet on Derby is Sachem for a place; odds now 8 to 1." I waited anxiously for a reply. Late Tuesday evening, the night before the race, I received it: "If 8 to 1 for a place, put on £2000." He had been away from New York on his yacht, and had not received my cable until Tuesday. My hands were tied by these instructions. The money we had placed and the jockey's story, which was all over Tattersall's, had driven the odds down to 3 to 1. We received permission to saddle the horses at the post owing to Gerald's nervousness, for it had been decided to start him also. The favorite in the betting was Bruce, who won the Grand Prix de Paris the following Sunday. His colors were orange, and looked very much like our cherry jackets as our two horses and Bruce swung around Tattenham Corner in the van. Bruce swerved at a piece of paper after rounding

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the corner, and Sachem just beat him out for the place, being third to Shotover and Quicklime. No man ever rode a more determined race than Webb, the horse trying to stop with him all the way home.

The race was over, and my work was finished. We had lost the Derby, but had saved all the betted money. I passed the evening at Marlborough House with the members of the Jockey Club, by the kind invitation of the Prince of Wales, and sailed for home the following day with a mind full of thoughts of how different the result might have been if a little common-sense had been displayed in handling Gerald. Properly wintered and trained, he could not have lost the Derby of 1882. Sachem ran several races during the season, but would not try. He was sold at the end of the season and proved to be a good horse over a country. Gerald was sold for £1000. The stable was disbanded at the end of the season, Pontiac, who afterwards won the Suburban Handicap at Coney Island, and Iroquois, going to Tom Cannon to train. Mr. Lorillard wished me to remain in England to look after his

HOW THE DERBY WAS LOST

stable, promising to send over all his best yearlings. I refused; he bet too much money at the wrong moment for my nerves. We should have had great racing had I accepted, for Wanda and all the great Mortemer horses Mr. Lorillard raised would have run in England instead of in America.

LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON was not only a great race horse but a celebrated stallion as well, and it was through him that the stout blood of Boston has been handed down to the present day.

There are few pedigrees of truly bred American thoroughbreds that do not contain the name of Lexington.

Lexington by Boston out of Alice Carneal and she by Sarpedon was foaled at Dr. Warfield's farm in Kentucky in 1850. The pedigree of his dam is susceptible of considerable doubt yet it must be believed that she was thoroughbred. The performances of Lexington and the success of his offspring make it impossible that it should be otherwise.

Lexington was a blood bay about 15.3 with a narrow blaze in his face, fore and hind feet, pasterns and a small portion of his hind legs white.

He started his career as a three-year-old, winning two races at Lexington in May.

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1853. At that time he was in the hands of a negro trainer known as "Darky Harry" and was named Darley.

It must have been a short time later that Dr. Warfield sold the horse to Messrs. Ten Broeck and Bingaman. These two gentlemen were racing partners at the time and their horses were trained by J. B. Pryor at Natchez.

The first appearance of Lexington under his new ownership and changed name was on December 2, 1853, when he defeated Sally Waters at three-mile heats.

The terms of this match read:

"Match for \$8,500 \$5,000 on Sally Waters against \$3,500 on Lexington." The horse was entered in this race in the name of Richard Ten Broeck.

Forfeit was paid for him in a two-mile heat race at New Orleans on the 7th of January, 1854. He won the Post Stakes Four mile heats on the Metairie Course, New Orleans, on the 1st of April of the same year, defeating Lecomte, Highlander and Arrow in heavy going.

On the 8th of April Lexington met Lecomte again in the Jockey Club Purse,

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a four-mile-heat race, with Reube, a necessary added starter. Lecomte won in straight heats, the first heat being run in the fastest time on record 7.26. The second heat was timed in 7.38½.

This was the only race that Lexington lost during his career on the turf.

The horse was entered in this race in the name of A. L. Bingaman but on April 29th a note appeared in the *Spirit of the Times* which stated that Mr. Richard Ten Broeck "had purchased the other half of Lexington for \$5,000."

He seems to have bought Arrow from Mr. Kenner also, for during the summer we read that these two horses accompanied by some young stock "are at Saratoga in charge of William Stuart." There was no racing there in those days and we hear of them next at the Union Course on Long Island being trained by Lloyd, as Mr. Stuart had died.

It was at the latter place that Mr. Maurer says he painted the well known portrait of Lexington. This artist is still living in New York at the good age of 92 (1923).

It is evident that the horses were brought



H. 1007

LEXINGTON

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cast to race, for Lexington was entered in the Astor House Stakes to be run at the Fall Meeting of the National Jockey Club.

On September 16th, 1854 the following letter was published in the *Spirit of the Times*:

To J. R. Porter, Esq., Editor

DEAR SIR:

I regret to inform you that Lexington broke his bridle while exercising on his training track and running through a field of standing corn, so bruised his legs as to make it necessary to stop his galloping in view of his Match against time next spring . . .

Respectfully yours,

R. TEN BROECK

Mr. Ten Broeck had been greatly worried concerning the defeat of Lexington by Lecomte and nettled at the record of 7.26. He evidently thought he owned the better horse and one that could beat the watch, for he issued the following challenge:

"As Lexington will probably follow the fashion in making a foreign tour, I propose the following as his valedictory: I will run

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him a single four miles at the Metairie Course under the rules of the Club, against the fastest time at four miles that has been run in America for the sum of \$10,000, one-fourth forfeit, two trials to be allowed and the race to be run between the 1st and 15th of April next, Arrow to be substituted if Lexington is amiss. Or I will run Lexington over the same course, four-mile heats on the Thursday previous to the next Metairie April Meeting against any named horse at the rate expressed in the proposition subjoined. Or I will run him over the Union Course at New York the same distance on the third Tuesday in October. Party accepting the last race to receive \$25,000 to \$20,000; or to pay the same odds if Lexington travels to run it in New Orleans. The forfeit to be \$5,000, and to be deposited at the Astor House in New York when either race is accepted. If the amounts of the last proposition are too large, they may be reduced one-half, with forfeit in the same proportion. The first acceptance to hand will be valid. Subsequent ones declined.

RICHARD TEN BROECK"

LEXINGTON

The figures of 7.26 for four miles seemed at that time so remarkable that persons were readily found to accept the proposition and a party of Southerners put up the money.

The *Picayune* remarked: "The temerity of Lexington's owner in sending this challenge to the world in the face of a recent defeat, when the unparalleled time of 7.26 was made, forms an event in the annals of the American Turf, which time cannot obliterate."

The following is the record:

Monday April 2, 1855, Match for \$20,000, Lexington to beat the fastest time at four miles.

Lexington carried 103 pounds — 3 pounds overweight, and was ridden by Gil Patrick and won:

Time of first mile.....	1.47 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " second mile.....	1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " third mile.....	1.51 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " fourth mile.....	<u>1.48$\frac{1}{2}$</u>
Total time.....	7.19 $\frac{1}{2}$

There was a great crowd present and great enthusiasm. Thousands of sports-

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men had been assembling at New Orleans for days.

This record stood until 1874.

Notwithstanding this fine performance the Lecomte people were not satisfied that Lexington was a better son of Boston than their "Red River" horse.

Mr. T. J. Wells entered Lecomte in the Jockey Club Purse on April 14th in which Lexington was to run and bet Mr. Ten Broeck an additional \$2500 on the event. Gil Patrick rode Lexington again and giving away 3 pounds won the first heat in 7.28 $\frac{1}{4}$.

On the time arriving for the second heat the owner of Lecomte withdrew his horse. So the laurels were accorded to Lexington.

This was Lexington's last race. He ran but seven times and was beaten once by Lecomte. His total winnings were \$56,000, a very large sum for those days.

Lexington was sent to Kentucky and when in training went stone blind. The cause of this blindness has never been established, but it was well known that he had been subject to inflammation of the eyes.

LEXINGTON

Mr. Ten Broeck had purchased Lexington with the intention of taking him to England but when he went blind sent him to Mr. Harper at Midway, Kentucky, where he covered 30 mares in 1855.

Lecomte was a chestnut horse 15.3 and weighed 160 pounds more than Lexington. He started first as a two-year-old in April, 1853, and as a three-year-old in the following month, for thoroughbreds had their birthdays on May 1st in those days instead of January 1st as is now the custom.

Lecomte was never beaten until he met Lexington. In fact neither was ever beaten except by the other.

I knew Mr. Ten Broeck in England in 1882. He was an old man at the time and a great character. I saw him cut in at a game of whist one evening at the Turf Club. A young man I knew left the card table. I asked him later why he had stopped playing. He replied: "I stood behind Ten Broeck one night and watched his game. He plays whist without ever sorting his cards. This is too good for my game!"

Mr. Ten Broeck asked me to Epsom where he was living and we had a long

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talk concerning race horses, past and present.

He had been racing in England off and on since 1857 when he began with Prior, Prioress, and Starke trained by Miner. Miner was succeeded two years later by Pryor who had prepared Lexington for his match against time. Mr. Pryor remained in Mr. Ten Broeck's employ until 1865 when he went to France to train for Baron Schickler, and on returning to America in 1872 was employed by the Hon. August Belmont and later by Mr. Francis Morris.

Some time after Lexington went blind Mr. Ten Broeck purchased Lecomte by Boston out of the great grey mare Reel.

Lecomte was shipped to England.

Harry Cunstance, the jockey, says in his "Riding Recollections":

"Miner the trainer always told me Lecomte was a long way the best horse that had been seen in America for years, and he certainly looked it. He was one of the finest animals I ever saw and looked like carrying 14 stone to hounds, with no lumber about him. Previously to coming here (England) he had been in the stud for

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two years but was very quiet. He stood his preparation for some time but was taken ill and never recovered sufficiently to be put in training again, so we never had the chance of seeing what all American trainers considered the best horse they ever had, compete with ours."

Frank Forester and the *Spirit of the Times* of 1855 spell this horse's name Lecomte; other authorities spell it Lecompte. But I believe the former must be correct. I find there was a prominent racing man in the South during the 50's named A. G. Lecomte. It may be that the horse was named after him.

Mr. R. A. Alexander of Woodburn, Kentucky, went to England in 1836 for the purpose of purchasing a stallion. He found no horse that suited him and meeting Mr. Ten Broeck bought Lexington for \$15,000.

Lexington stood at Woodburn until he died on July 1, 1876. He sired about six hundred colts and fillies and his get won \$1,159,321 on the turf.

No son succeeded him as a sire but his daughters have been wonderful producers.

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GREAT SONS OF LEXINGTON

Lexington had three great sons out of Glencoe mares that were foaled in 1861: Asteroid, Kentucky and Norfolk.

He also bred Beacon, Bayonet, Vauxhall, Foster, General Duke, Pat Malloy, Harry Bassett, Preakness, Monarchist, Tom Bowling and Duke of Magenta.

These are but a few of his good sons.

None of these succeeded him as a sire of renown.

If Norfolk had had a better chance he might have done well but he stood in Yolo County, California, where the number of good mares was very limited.

Bred to Marian by Malcolm, a son of Bonnie Scotland, he bred: Duke of Norfolk, Duchess of Norfolk, Prince of Norfolk, Emperor of Norfolk, The Czar, El Rio Rey and Rey del Rey. These horses won 63 races.

Marian was also the dam of Yo Tambien.

LEXINGTON

GREAT LEXINGTON MARES

Aerolite	the dam of	Followcraft, Rutherford and Spendthrift
Arizona	" "	" Aranza
Florence	" "	" Hindoo
Hester	" "	" Springbok
Hira	" "	" Himyar, the sire of Domino
Kathleen	" "	" George Kinney
Maiden	" "	" James A, Parole, Perfection
Minx	" "	" Monitor
Nevada	" "	" Luke Blackburn
Oliata	" "	" Olitipa
Ratan	" "	" Giroffé, Giroffa
Susan Ann	" "	" Thora, the dam of Yorkville Belle, Sir Francis and Dobbins
Stamps	" "	" Louisette
Jamaica	" "	" Foxhall (England)
Idlewild	" "	" Wildidle
Salina	" "	" Salvator
Sprightly, Saltana, La Polka, Madame Dudley, Lida, Sarong, Bayflower.		

These are but a few of his daughters but what they did for the American turf is beyond all praise.

ST. SIMON

IN July, 1883, owing to the death of Prince Batthyany, his horses were sent up to be sold at auction.

Matthew Dawson bought the two-year-old St. Simon by Galopin—St. Angela for the Duke of Portland for sixteen hundred guineas, and although the colt's engagements were void owing to the death of the owner and breeder he was probably the cheapest horse ever sold.

As a two-year-old he won the Halnaker and the Morton Stakes at Goodwood, the Devonshire Nursery at Derby, the Prince of Wales Stake at Doncaster, and a match against the Duke of Westminster's colt Duke of Richmond.

The following year, 1884, he won the Epsom Cup and the Ascot Gold Cup, beating Tristan twenty lengths. The latter then won the Hardwick Stakes, which means that the dead-heat for the Derby that year would have been a dead-heat for second place if St. Simon had been eligible



ST. SIMON

ST. SIMON

to start. He then won the Trial Match, beating Tristan again.

It was never known how good a horse St. Simon really was, for he won his races with ease and was never beaten.

He was retired to the stud at the end of his three-year-old form in full vigor of youth.

He stood for one season at Heath House, Newmarket, at 50 guineas, and twenty mares were bred to him. He then was sent to Welbeck, and was in the stud from 1886-1907, and his stud fee was increased as his sons and daughters won brackets until it reached 500 guineas in 1899.

During his life as a stallion he covered 740 mares, 578 of which were pronounced in foal. The greatest number of mares that he served in one season was 47.

As his get appeared on the turf it seemed as if he were creating a special type of thoroughbreds, just as Stockwell had done thirty years earlier.

They were high-class, short-backed horses with a deal of daylight under them. His early colts were of this type, but many of his early fillies were remarkable for magnificent

sloping quarters, and many of them were not in the least on the leg. St. Simon himself stood 16 hands 1 inch.

The get of St. Simon also inherited the extraordinary vitality of the Galopin strain.

There could hardly have been a greater contrast than his sons Persimmon and St. Frusquin. The former was fully three inches taller and the latter a smaller horse all over.

I saw Persimmon, carrying a 3 lb. penalty for having won the Derby, beaten at Newmarket in 1896 by St. Frusquin by a head in the Princess of Wales Stakes, and asked the handicapper who stood beside me, "What weight would bring those two horses together?" and he replied, "Three pounds!"

It is estimated that, making full allowance for the Duke of Portland's mares that were mated with him, St. Simon's earnings in the stud during his twenty-two years as a stallion amounted to \$1,250,000.

He was the premier stallion of England from 1891-96 and again in 1900 and 1901.

It has been calculated that while he was in the stud his sons and daughters won \$2,647,255.

ST. SIMON

Up to 1891, with the exception of Florizel II, he sired great fillies only, but later on the colt type improved both in looks and performance.

In 1896 his son St. Frusquin won the 2000 Guineas, and Persimmon won the Derby and St. Leger.

He sired the winners of two Two Thousand Guineas, St. Frusquin and Diamond Jubilee.

Four winners of the One Thousand were daughters of his: Semolina, La Flèche, Amiable, and Winifreda.

The Derby was won by Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee.

The Oaks distinguished him five times with Memoir, La Flèche, Mrs. Butterwick, Amiable, and La Roche.

He was also the sire of four winners of the St. Leger — two fillies, Memoir and La Flèche, and two colts, Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee.

This is a record that has no equal on the British turf.

FOXHALL

THE Woodburn Stud was founded in Kentucky in 1856 by Robert Aitchison Alexander who, although born in the State, had been educated at Cambridge University under the guidance of his uncle, Sir William Alexander.

Mr. Alexander was possessed of large means and in time established the most formidable stud in America, and his yearling sales in the month of June were attended by sportsmen from all parts of the United States and Canada.

His colours, blue and white, first appeared on the American turf in 1856.

It was he who purchased Lexington from Mr. Richard Ten Broeck for \$15,000. While Mr. Alexander was in England in 1856, looking for a stallion and unable to find just what suited him, he met Mr. Ten Broeck and bought Lexington who, having gone blind, had not accompanied the American stable of racehorses to England.

Lexington had a long and remarkable career in the stud at Woodburn, for he remained there, excepting for a brief visit to Illinois during the Civil War to escape the Union cavalry, until his death on July 1, 1876.

He sired in twenty-one seasons about six hundred horses of both sexes; of these two hundred and thirty-six were winners. In one season he sired the great triumvirate Norfolk, Asteroid, and Kentucky.

No great son succeeded him in the stud but his daughters were the greatest producers ever known in America.

Mr. R. A. Alexander died in 1867 and the Woodburn stud was continued by his brother A. John Alexander.

It was here that Foxhall was foaled in 1878.

In 1879 Mr. James R. Keene purchased the yearling by King Alfonso-Jamaica by Lexington-Fanny Ludlow and she by Eclipse-Mollie Jackson by Vandal.

King Alfonso was by Phaeton-Capitola and she by Vandal. Vandal was by Glencoe and Phaeton by King Tom and he by Harkaway.

In King Alfonso's pedigree there are five crosses of Waxy and two of Glencoe, and Jamaica has three crosses of Waxy, one cross of Glencoe, and six crosses of Diomed.

The yearling was named Foxhall after Mr. Keene's only son and was sent to England with Don Fulano. He was at first trained at Bedford Lodge and later placed in the hands of that capable trainer, William Day.

As a two-year-old Foxhall did not greatly distinguish himself. He won two small races, the Bedford Stakes and the Bretby Nursery Stakes, and was beaten by Savoyard, a very moderate horse, on the only other time he started. Charlie Wood had the mount in these three races.

He made his début as a three-year-old in the City and Suburban Handicap with 6 stone 8 pounds, and ran second to Bend Or with 9 stone in a field of twenty-four starters.

He then started a 2-1 favorite for the Grand Prix de Paris and, well ridden by George Fordham, won by a head from Tristan piloted by Fred Archer. Tristan



FOXHALL
King Alfonso-Jurado

FOXHALL

had run unplaced to Iroquois in the Derby ten days previously.

The Grand Prix was run on June 12th. The horse was hurried back to England to be beaten on the 16th by Robert the Devil for the Ascot Gold Cup. He then won the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, his stable companion Don Fulano running second.

His next start and his greatest performance was in the Cesarewitch Handicap of two and a quarter miles. He was not mentioned in the early betting but a week before the race was quoted at 5-1 and started at 9-2. This was brought about by the American "Plunger" Walton who, having heard of the trial the horse had run, backed him heavily.

The race was between Foxhall and Retreat for the greater part of the journey but Retreat tired and Foxhall won an easy race by twelve lengths with Chippendale second and Fiddler third.

Foxhall, a three-year-old, carried 7 stone 12 pounds and was ridden by W. McDonald, and Chippendale, a five-year-old, carried 8 stone 12 pounds.

This great performance created a sensation in England. The opinion of a popular writer of the day was:

"If the Americans continue to send us such animals as Foxhall and Iroquois few of our noblemen and gentlemen will long remain on the turf, for it is evident that Foxhall can give lumps of weight to all our three-year-olds and beat our four- and five-year-olds over two and a quarter miles. When a horse wins by twelve lengths you cannot handicap him with others he has beaten."

Foxhall then won the Select Stakes ridden by Archer with 8 stone 10 pounds and followed this by winning the Cambridgeshire Handicap carrying 9 stone, including a 14 pound penalty, and obtaining his revenge over Bend Or who started a 9-2 favorite. Foxhall was quoted at 10-1. Foxhall, ridden by Watts, won by a head from Lucy Glitters, a three-year-old, with 6 stone 7 pounds, Tristan being a neck behind the mare.

Foxhall had accomplished the impossible and he was given full credit for his feat as follows:

FOXHALL

"It was a grand race most gamely contested. Foxhall has accomplished the best on record before which the good performances of Saunterer, Blue Gown, Sterling and Roseberry all pale. The opinion expressed by one of Newmarket's most experienced trainers after Foxhall had won the Cesarewitch — 'that he was the best horse we had seen for a quarter of a century' — is more than confirmed."

Before the race Mr. Keene's agent offered to match Foxhall against Bend Or weight for age over the last mile and a half of the Beacon Course for one or two thousand pounds, but the offer was declined.

As a four-year-old Foxhall made his first appearance in the Gold Cup at Ascot which he won. Only three horses started. The Duke of Beaufort's Petronel and Faugh-a-Ballagh were Foxhall's only competitors.

"A splendid race which resulted in the victory of Foxhall by a neck which would probably have been reversed had the three-year-old Faugh-a-Ballagh been started without orders having been given his rider to serve Petronel."

Tom Cannon who rode Foxhall had ignored the three-year-old who passed the stand the first time at least eight lengths in the lead.

The following day Foxhall attempted to give 6 pounds to Fiddler in the Alexandra Plate of three miles and failed and was retired to the stud.

Fiddler, who defeated Foxhall on his last appearance on the turf, was by that good American-bred horse Preakness by Lexington.

Foxhall and Iroquois won so many great races during the season of 1881 that it has ever since been known as the American Year on the English turf.

These two horses never met. William Day who trained Foxhall says: "Foxhall was 16 or 18 pounds a better horse than Iroquois, for Bend Or in the Cambridge-shire gave Foxhall 8 pounds for the year and received more than that beating. Bend Or gave Iroquois 14 pounds in the Champion Stakes and defeated him easily as did Scobell at even weights."

This conclusion is hardly fair, for to my certain knowledge Iroquois had been al-

lowed to loaf after the St. Leger and was far from fit when he started for the Champion Stakes.

Scobell had run unplaced to Iroquois both in the Derby and in the Leger.

That good sportsman, Lord Falmouth, had allowed Archer to ride Iroquois in the Leger notwithstanding that he had Bal Gad as a starter, and after the race wrote to Mr. Lorillard as follows:

"Your horse looked exceedingly fresh and well. In the preliminary canter he went much the best of the field, moving with great freedom and full of action. Indeed, I never saw him move better. The race was run at a good pace and the moment that Archer took his place, after making the turn, it was never for an instant in doubt. Iroquois won as easily as he did the Prince of Wales Stakes — I should say with at least 10 pounds in hand."

Geologist was second and Scobell unplaced.

I asked Archer in 1882 which he considered the better horse. He replied: "I think Iroquois would win at a mile and a half, beyond that distance I cannot say."

Archer had not only ridden both horses but had also ridden against them in many races. He was a fine judge of racing as well as the most successful jockey of that day.

This is not related for the purpose of decrying Foxhall or giving undue praise to Iroquois. They were both great race horses.

Foxhall, although given the greatest opportunity, proved to be a disappointment in the stud.

The best of Iroquois' get were: Gotham, Helen Nicholls, Tammany, and Bangle, the winner of the Brighton Cup.

Foxhall's winnings on the turf amounted to a total of £12,561.

DEMOCRAT

MR. RICHARD TEN BROECK of Kentucky was the first sportsman to take American-bred race horses to England. This happened in 1856 and his best horse at the time was *Lecomte* by *Boston-Reel*. *Reel* became celebrated as the founder of the great American "Dance" family of race horses. *Lecomte* went wrong in training and did not start in England.

From 1857 to 1860 Mr. Ten Broeck won not only the *Cesarewitch* with *Priores*s, but also the great *Yorkshire Handicap*. *Starke* won the *Goodwood Stakes*, the *Goodwood Cup* and the *Brighton Stakes*, and *Optimist* won the *Ascot Stakes*. *Umpire* was a fair two-year-old winning races and started at short odds for the *Derby* of 1860 won by *Thormanby*.

Since that time Messrs. Milton S. Sanford, Pierre Lorillard, W. C. Whitney, James R. Keene, August Belmont, H. B. Duryea, H. P. Whitney, Richard Croker,

and others have raced in England and between them have succeeded in winning most of the races of importance with American-bred horses or with horses bred in Europe out of American mares.

The Derby has been won three times, the Two Thousand Guineas twice, the One Thousand Guineas once, the Middle Park Plate three times. They have also won both the Ascot and Doncaster Cups; and the big handicaps, the Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire, have each been carried off twice by American-bred horses.

Of all the American horses that have run in England none has ever had as brilliant a two-year-old career as Democrat.

Democrat by Sensation-Equality and she by Rayon d'Or was bred by Mr. Pierre Lorillard at Rancocas Farm, New Jersey. He was foaled on April 7, 1897, was the fourteenth foal of the year, and was branded 156. He was a beautiful chestnut with four white ankles and a blaze down the face.

His dam Equality by Rayon d'Or was a most successful matron for she was the dam of: 1893 Bloomer, 1895 Elfin, 1896



DEVIL RAI AFTER WINNING COUNTRY STAKES
JAN 1900

Boomer, 1897 Democrat, 1898 Exedo, 1899 Eden II, 1900 Erora.

The first six were winners in England and Erora won races in her native land.

Equality died when Erora was foaled.

Although Equality's get were of good disposition and easy to handle, Democrat proved the exception, for as a youngster he was so difficult to manage that they were unfortunately obliged to geld him.

He was sent to England with the other yearlings in 1899 to join the string at Newmarket and ran all his races in the light blue jacket and black cap of Lord William Beresford.

Lord William had owned a one-half interest in Mr. Lorillard's racing stable in England for several years, and, as is the custom there, some of the horses ran in Mr. Lorillard's colors and others in the blue jacket of Lord William. On the English turf an individual must be responsible for the running of every horse and there is no partnership allowed as far as the actual running is concerned.

In 1899 Mr. Lorillard, being in bad health, sold his remaining one-half interest

in the horses that were in England to his partner, so that Democrat as well as all the Rancocas bred horses in training became the sole property of Lord William Beresford.

The stable was trained by that clever American trainer John Huggins, and Democrat was ridden by the American jockey Tod Sloane who was riding in great form that year.

Democrat being a gelding came early to hand and started on May 5, running second for the Royal Two Year Old Plate at Kempton Park. On May 11 he again ran second in the Bedford Two Year Old Stake and on June 1 was unplaced for the Great Surrey Breeders Foal Stake. From that time on his luck changed and he won seven races and was beaten but once.

He won the Coventry Stakes, National Breeders Produce Stake, Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, and Rous Memorial Stakes; was second in the Imperial Stakes; and finished the season by beating Diamond Jubilee, the Derby winner of 1900 in both the Middle Park and Dewhurst Plates.



LORD KITCHENER AND DEVI RAT IN INDIA

DEMOCRAT

His winnings that year amounted to £12,923, and the stable won the nice sum of £42,736.

To win the Derby had been Lord William's life-long ambition, and it looked as if he might succeed in 1900, for Democrat was the winter favorite for the race, but as a three-year-old he had completely lost his form and could not extend himself. He started five times and won but one small race, and his starting price for the Derby was 40 to 1.

Lord William died in 1900. Had he lived a few months longer he would have won the Derby of 1901 with Volodyovski, as he had leased his racing qualities from Lady Meux and they were transferred on his death to Mr. W. C. Whitney.

Most great race-horses after a successful career on the turf are retired to the stud, but, owing to altered conditions, this was impossible for Democrat.

When it was discovered that he no longer had the ability to win races his owner presented him to General Lord Kitchener of Kartoum for a charger, and he had the proud honor of carrying that

gallant soldier at the head of the British army in India at the Durbar of King Edward VII at Delhi, and also of being cast in bronze for the equestrian statue of Lord Kitchener which decorates the Maidan at Calcutta.



LORD KITCHENER AND HIS HORSE IN BRONZE
Calcutta

THE TETRARCH

THE TETRARCH, the sensation of the two-year-old racing in England during the season of 1913, is by Roi Herode out of Vahren. He was bred by Mr. E. Kennedy in Ireland and was sold as a yearling to Mr. D. McCalmont for 1300 guineas. He was trained by H. Persse at Stockbridge and ridden by Donoghue.

He is of a colour rarely seen, being a dark grey with a slight inclination to roan, and on his quarters there are several large white spots.

He was a well grown, beautifully turned and exceedingly blood-like two-year-old with wonderful legs and great bone, and his action was perfection.

He started seven times, winning his races, with the greatest ease, being blessed with a wonderful turn of speed.

He began his racing career on April 17 by winning a Maiden two-year-old Plate at Newmarket. He then won in succession the Woodcote, Coventry, National

Breeders Produce, Rous Memorial, Champion Breeders Foal, and the Champagne Stakes.

He had only one other engagement for the year, — the Imperial Produce Stakes at Kempton Park, — but the colt hit himself and was retired to winter quarters, with an unbeaten record and the winner of seven races worth £11,336. He was made the winter favorite for the Derby at 3-1.

His wonderful speed was electrifying. In the Coventry Stakes at Ascot he literally came in alone, for he was at the winning post before his nearest opponent was over the crest of the hill which is eighty yards away.

He had one close race at Sandown, winning by a neck from Calandria, after being badly bumped at the start, and in this race he was giving away from 12 to 17 pounds.

As a three-year-old he was given a slow and careful preparation. Being a long striding colt they had hoped by a different method of shoeing to overcome his habit of overreaching but were unable to



THE TETRARCH

THE TETRARCH

correct this fault. He hit himself early in May while at work and injured his fetlock joint and suspensory ligament and was scratched for the Derby on May 13. It was this accident that ended his racing career.

It is the breeding of The Tetrarch that is of paramount interest at the moment, for he is a tail male descendant of Herod through Thormanby and his son Atlantic, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas (1874) and afterwards through the French horses Le Sancy, Le Samaritain, and Roi Herode.

During the first half of the XIX Century stamina was thought to be the strong point in the Herod line in England but the family has fallen from grace. Billow, who won the Ascot Stakes in 1890, was the last Herod of English blood to win a long distance race. Most of the greatest performers of the last half century of English breeding have been descended from the Blacklock strain through Vedette, Galopin, St. Simon, and Speculum.

Herod, or King Herod, as he was known on the turf, was foaled in 1758 and was

bred by the Duke of Cumberland and sold to Sir John Morse in whose hands he was a great performer on the turf. He had really more of the Darly Arabian blood in his veins than of the Byerly Turk.

He made his debut by beating the Duke of Ancaster's Roman over the Beacon course at Newmarket for £500. The course at the time was four miles, one furlong, and 177 yards.

In France the Herod family never fell to the depths it has reached in England, owing to the purchase of Atlantic, and many of the late representatives of this blood have been stayers. Atlantic was the sire of Le Sancy, who in turn sired Le Samaritain and Le Justicier, both successful stallions.

The Herod line in America dates in the first place from the importation of Diomed who won the first Derby. He was twenty-two years old when shipped to America and was by Florizel, a son of Herod, and his blood runs through the best lines of American race horses. Diomed's best American son was Sir Archy, the sire of Timoleon, who bred the great race horse Boston, foaled in



GLENCOE

1833. Boston's sons Lexington and Lecomte were great horses and made much turf history.

This is not considered pure blood in England and France as both the dam of Timoleon and the dam of Lexington trace to unknown sources, yet the great French racehorse, Jongleur, who won the Cambridgeshire in 1877, was a descendant of Lexington through Optimist and Mars, and Durbar II, who won the Derby in 1914, has this blood through Hanover, his grandsire on the dam side.

In the second place the Herod strain in America was enriched by the fortunate importation of Glencoe. Glencoe was by Sultan, who was also the sire of Bay Middleton, and was inbred to the Herod line. He was a good race horse, and won among other races the Two Thousand Guineas and Ascot Cup and ran third in the Derby. He passed most of his stud life in America and did an enormous amount of good to the turf of this country. His blood is to be found in most of our pedigrees. He left no male line in England but was the sire of the greatest of all brood mares,

Pocahontas, who bred Stockwell, Rataplan, and King Tom in the space of three years.

Roi Herode, the sire of The Tetrarch, is English in blood, for his grandsire Le Sancy was out of the Strathconan mare Gem of Gems, and Clementina, the dam of Le Samaritain his sire, was by Doncaster out of Clemance by Newminster.

Roi Herode was a fair performer both in France and in England, but not a great horse. He ran second to Amadis in the Doncaster Cup and behind him were the good horses Dark Ronald, Lagos and Dean Swift.

Roi Herode has a staying strain through Thormanby the sire of Atlantic, also through Vedette through his maternal grandsire War Dance by Gaillard, and he by Galopin; and, moreover, Roxelane his dam was out of Rose of York by Speculum. Speculum was out of Rouge Rose by Thormanby, the dam of Bend Or and grandam on the sire's side of Ormonde, all staying blood.

The Tetrarch is inbred to Thormanby and has the blood also through his dam. He has no St. Simon blood but goes back

THE TETRARCH

to Galopin, the sire of St. Simon, through Gaillard the sire of War Dance.

The question is, Could The Tetrarch stay? This can never be decided for he did not train on. A two-year-old with such a world of speed does not have to stay, for he is galloping when his competitors are racing.

It would seem that The Tetrarch is bred to stay, for in addition to his sire's stout breeding his dam Vahren was by Bonavista by Bend Or out of Castania by Hagioscope. Bonavista was also the sire of Cylene.

What Roi Herode and The Tetrarch may do in the stud is a most interesting problem. The best of their get should have both speed and stamina and should revive the Herod strain which has been so neglected in England.

DURBAR II

AFTER the passage of the Anti-betting Bill, which ended racing for a time in America, Mr. H. B. Duryea, being disheartened at the outlook for the American turf, decided to ship Irish Lad and a number of highly bred brood mares to France. Among these mares were Armenia, Ascot Belle, Ravello II, Monroe Doctrine, Census, Frizette, Spectatress, Content, and Running Water. He established a stud farm called Le Gazon, at Neuvy, near Falaise, in Normandy, where he bred many winners, winning races in France, with Blarney, Shannon, The Irishman, Banshee, Bugler, Frizzle, Manthorpe, Ardee, Chipewa, Gavioter, Hickory, and others; but his greatest triumph was the winning of the English Derby in 1914, with Durbar II, also a horse of his own breeding.

This was not Mr. Duryea's debut on the English turf for he had won the Steward's cup at Goodwood in 1909, and the Cham-



DURDAR II

pion Sprint Handicap at Hurst Park with Mediant. He also won the Two Thousand Guineas, the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood, and the Triennial Stakes at Ascot with Sweeper II in 1912.

Although bred in France, Durbar II has no French blood in his veins; for he is by Rabelais, an English horse that ran third to Rock Sand in the Two Thousand Guineas in 1903 and later won the Goodwood Cup.

Rabelais, one of the most successful stallions in France, is by St. Simon out of Satirical, by Satiety out of Chaff by Wild Oats, out of Celerrima by Stockwell. Satiety was by Isonomy out of Wifey, by Cremerne, so that his dam had plenty of Herod blood. Through St. Simon, Rabelais has the Voltigeur line through Galopin and Vedette.

Durbar II's dam, Armenia, was bred by the Hon. W. C. Whitney, and is by Meddler, the winner of the Dewhurst Plate, who did not start as a three-year-old owing to the death of his owner Mr. "Abington." Meddler was sold to go to America where he did great service in the stud.

Meddler was by St. Gatien, out of Busy-

RACE HORSES AND RACING

body by Petrarch. Her dam Spinaway, was by Macaroni, out of Queen Bertha, by Kingston. These three mares each won the Oaks, Queen Bertha and Spinaway winning for Lord Falmouth in 1863 and 1875 and Busybody for Mr. "Abington" in 1884.

The dam of Armenia was Urania, by Hanover out of Wanda, by Mortemer, out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington, out of Julie, by Glencoe, out of Sallie Ward, by John R. Grymes, out of Lisbon Maid, by Napoleon, out of Fannie Maria, by Pacolet. Here the pedigree is lost. This is one of the best of American racing families, but under the rules governing registration in England, Durbar II and his get cannot be registered in the English Stud Book.

The grand dam Urania, was bred by Mr. J. E. Kitson, while Wanda was the best mare ever bred at Rancocas. Minnie Minor, her dam, was owned by Mr. Pierre Lorillard for many years, for whom she produced sixteen foals, the best of which was Wanda. Fannie Maria was a grey mare owned in 1825 by Jesse Cage of Gallatin, Tenn.

DURBAR II

Durbar II was Armenia's third foal in France, the other two, Tiflis and Blarney, both won races, in fact Blarney was considered by some to be the best two-year-old of his year in France. He won in all 209,720 fcs.

Durbar II ran four times as a two-year-old, being placed but once, running third in the Prix Partisan. He was a far better colt than his record shows, as he unfortunately was amiss after his second race and never recovered his strength until he ran as a three-year-old.

As a three-year-old and prior to the Derby, Durbar II had won several races in France, but ten days before the Derby was run he was beaten in the French Two Thousand, by Listman and finished no better than sixth, as he was practically left at the post.

The talent in France thought it madness to send the horse to England after such a performance, but his owner knew better. He had watched the French Two Thousand at Longchamps with interest and had made up his mind that it had not been a truly run race for his horse had started badly

and had not had a chance to make up the lost ground.

Knowing that racehorses sent to England often suffered from the change of climate, Mr. Duryea decided to take as little risk as possible and shipped Durbar II by special trains and boat, direct to Epsom, nine days before the race. Oats, hay, and water went with him, and everything was done to make the journey as rapid and comfortable as possible; the result was the horse arrived fit and well at the post on Derby Day.

Durbar II, though nominally trained by Thomas Murphy, an American trainer, was actually trained by Mr. Duryea, for it was his custom to superintend the training of all his race horses. The horse was ridden by McGee the stables jockey in France, an American lad who had never ridden in England.

McGee arrived in London on Monday in Derby week and accompanied Mr. Duryea to Epsom to ride the horse in his final gallop for the race on the following Wednesday. Mr. Duryea walked over the Derby course with the jockey and showed him



SWEEPER II BY BRUNSTICK RAVELLO II
D. Meier up

exactly how he wished the race ridden and instructed him to get off well but to keep a strong pull on the horse until he came to Tattenham Corner.

The Derby worth 6450 sovereigns was run on May 27, 1914. Durbar II drew position twenty-five. Just after rounding Tattenham Corner Durbar II deprived Black Jester of the lead and secured the inside position on the rails, and when once fairly in the straight he took up the running and maintained his position to the finish in smooth, decisive fashion. He won handily by three lengths from Hapsburg with Peter the Hermit third.

Kennymore was favorite in the betting at 9 to 4 and Durbar II started at 20 to 1. Mr. Duryea is said to have won £40,000 on the race. The English critics described the winner as standing about 15.3. "A horse with a good loin and back and well coupled, with good bone and sound looking legs, he has beautiful action when extended and a fine free style of going which is most attractive to watch."

Durbar II strained a tendon in the Derby and was started in the Grand Prix de

RACE HORSES AND RACING

Paris against the advice of the veterinary.
He finished third in this race but it ended
his career on the turf.

DURBAR II'S RECORD

At 3 yrs. won

Prix St. Clouner worth.	lcs., 22,500
Prix St. Belâtre worth.	lcs., 48,500
Prix Biennial worth.	lcs., 25,000
Prix Noailles worth.	lcs., 61,150
	<hr/>
	157,150
Won the English Derby worth ..	161,250
	<hr/>
	lcs., 318,400
Ran third in Grand Prix de Paris.	

LETTER FROM H. B. DURYEA

LA MORLAYE, RUE DE SENLIS

June 6th, 1914.

DEAR FRANK:

I received your letter and thank you very much. In fact I was so touched by it that when my wife asked me who it was from I could not answer for a minute or two. The whole thing came out splendidly. I was perfectly confident that I could win if I got the horse over fit and well for the race for the Poule D'Essai was a farce and why they didn't see it will always remain a mystery to me, but they didn't. I thought I would win it and backed Durbar heavily for the Derby before the Poule D'Essai was run, for I knew if he won his odds would go to nothing. In fact I backed him from 30 to 1 down to 10 to 1. There were thirty lengths between the first and second divisions in the Poule D'Essai before they had gone a furlong. Of course

the whole thing worked my way. I got a special train on both sides and left here at six in the morning and arrived at Epsom at 4.20 the same day, took over Shannon with him and sent Murphy and all our boys. Took water in glass jars and our own oats and hay. He had far from the English Derby preparation. He was dead fit as he had been racing since March and my only fear was overdoing him.

McGee came over Sunday night to ride him in his final gallop and breakfasted with me at six and we went together to Epsom.

I put so much stress on an easy work that I really thought I had overdone it for when they came up the hill Shannon was six lengths in the lead and the horse had really done nothing. In fact he did so little that I thought of repeating him a half a mile but McGee said he went so well that I didn't. He was as fresh as a peach and could have made his three lengths thirty. They were all stony dead at Tattenham Corner and he breezed home.

I won a fortune for me. It nearly killed them. They will never get over it, neither



MIR. DOURIA AND IRINI LAD IN FRANCE

LETTER FROM H. B. DURYEA

shall I. The King was very nice; so were my old friends.

I may win another Derby but it will never be like this. I am just cooling out now!

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

H. B. DURYEA

TRACERY

TRACERY was the best of the three-year-olds on the English turf in 1912 and, although he has no so-called American blood in his veins, his career is of great interest, for both his sire and his dam were brought to America by Mr. August Belmont, and Tracery was foaled in 1909 at Mr. Belmont's stud farm in Kentucky.

Tracery is by Rock Sand, the triple crowned winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, and St. Leger of 1903, out of Topiary and she by Orme out of Plaisanterie, the winner of the Cesarewitch. Plaisanterie is also the dam of Childwick that was sold to Sir Blundell Maple when a yearling for 6000 guineas. This horse was a noted stayer and through Negofol is the grand-sire of Hourless.

Tracery was sent to England in 1910 to fulfill his engagements and was placed with Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's trainer, John Watson. He did not start as a two-year-



TRACY BY HICKMAN COPY

TRACERY

old, for he was a backward colt and it was considered wise to give him plenty of time to develop.

Tracery started but four times as a three-year-old. His first public appearance was in the 133d running of the Derby in 1912 and he was so little thought of that he started at 66-1.

Tracery was described by the critics as a "very taking-looking dark bay horse," but they pronounced him backward and believed he would greatly improve with time.

Tagalie won the Derby of 1912 with Jaeger second and Tracery third.

At Ascot Tracery beat his hyphenated countryman Sweeper II in the St. James Palace Stakes and again defeated the same horse at Goodwood for the Sussex Stakes by half a length. Sweeper II carried a 7 pounds penalty in both of these races for having won the Two Thousand Guineas.

After beating Sweeper II, Tracery proved himself to be the best horse of his year by easily winning the St. Leger. He had by this time grown into a very fine-looking horse and a grand mover.

Ridden by George Bellhouse he made

his own running in the Leger and won all the way. This was indeed a great performance. Maiden Erlegh was second.

One would think from this race that stamina was Tracery's strong point, yet the Leger course is not a difficult one and is often misleading as a test of stamina.

Tracery's first appearance as a four-year-old was in the Burwell Plate at Newmarket which he won, beating Jackdaw and other good horses, and he then received a strong preparation for the Ascot Gold Cup.

The eight starters for the Ascot Cup of 1913 were quite the grandest lot of cup horses that had been seen for many years. Prince Palatine, Tracery, Stedfast, Aleppo, Jackdaw, Fitz Richard and the French horses Gorgorito and Prédicateur faced the starter.

Prince Palatine had won the race in 1912 and was the favorite at 7 to 4 on, and 6 to 1 could be obtained against Tracery.

When the field was about five furlongs from the finish a madman waving a red flag rushed out on the course in front of the horses, and Tracery, who had just deprived Jackdaw of the lead, fell.

TRACERY

Would Tracery have won the race? What would have happened if Tracery had not fallen will never be known for he was in front and going well. Neither Tracery nor Whalley the jockey was any the worse for the fall.

Prince Palatine, though somewhat hampered by the fall of Tracery, had no difficulty in beating the other horses and won his second Ascot Cup.

This feat had previously been performed by Bizarre, Touchstone, The Emperor, The Hero, Fisherman, Isonomy, and The White Knight.

Prince Palatine was a great racehorse. He was unable to run for the Derby of his year but won the St. Leger, and he was an undoubted stayer.

Tracery was not injured by his fall and won the valuable Eclipse Stakes, defeating Louvois, a good three-year-old that had just missed winning the Derby.

Tracery's next start was for the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket. Being penalized for winning the St. Leger and Eclipse Stakes he carried 10 stone 7 pounds and ran second to the moderate but improved

RACE HORSES AND RACING

three-year-old Cantilever with 8 stone 1 pound. In other words, Tracery failed by two lengths to give Cantilever 22 pounds more than weight for age. This would mean, allowing 7 pounds for a two-lengths' beating, that Tracery was 14 pounds or more a better horse than Cantilever at one and three-quarter miles.

Tracery finished the season and his career on the turf by beating Long Set, his only competitor for the Champion Stakes, and was retired to the stud in England.

TRACERY'S WINNINGS

St. James Palace Stakes	£ 1,500
Sussex Stakes.....	697
St. Leger Stakes.....	6,450
Burwell Plate.....	435
Eclipse Stake.....	8,735
Champion Stakes.....	900
	<hr/>
	£ 19,717

MAN O' WAR

MAN O' WAR by Fair Play-Mahubah was foaled at the August Belmont stud farm in Kentucky in 1917, and was sold at Saratoga as a yearling to Mr. Samuel D. Riddle of Glen Riddle, Pa., for \$5,000.

Mr. Belmont sold all his yearlings that year at auction, and had greatly desired to retain this beautiful colt, but decided at the last moment that if he did so it might interfere with the sale.

Man O' War is a chestnut with a star and slight stripe on his forehead. He is a level-built beautiful horse to look at, and as a three-year-old was a giant in strength and full of quality.

Some good judges thought he was a trifle too long in the back and too wide across the chest, but my personal opinion was that it would be difficult to improve his looks.

If you study his pedigree you will find that he is a wellbred, but hardly a fashion-

ably-bred horse. Merry Hampton is rather a blot in his pedigree; but in the fifth remove you will find the stout blood of Galopin twice, first through Fair Play's granddam by Gaillard and again through Rock Sand's dam by St. Simon.

Macgregor, who won the Two Thousand in 1870, and broke down just before the Derby, had a good reputation; and Underhand was said to be a very good horse.

Rock Sand was a great money winner, winning \$250,848 on the turf, but he was a good horse in a very poor year, which was well proven when he was badly beaten by Ard Patrick and Sceptre in the Eclipse Stakes in 1903.

The direct male line is better; and Man O' War gets his color through Spendthrift and Fair Play, very good horses and both chestnuts.

Man O' War cannot be registered in the English stud book owing to the mare Aero-lite. She was the dam of the three great American race horses Spendthrift, Fellowcraft, and Rutherford; and she was also the sister of that good horse Idlewild. This is quite good enough for America, but there

MAN O' WAR

are several mares in the remote crosses of Aerolite's pedigree that cannot be traced in the book, for they end in the "woods."

Aerolite was by Lexington-Florine by Glencoe. The best of American breeding.

DESCENT OF MAN O' WAR IN DIRECT MALE LINE

Godolphin Arabian, 1724, bay.

Cade, 1734, bay.

Match'em, 1748, bay.

Conductor, 1767, bay.

Trumpator, 1782, black.

Sorcerer, 1796, black.

Comus, 1809, chestnut.

Humphrey Clinker, 1822, bay.

Melbourne, 1834, brown.

West Australian, 1850, bay.

Australian, 1857, bay.

Spendthrift, 1876, chestnut.

Hastings, 1893, brown.

Fair Play, 1905, chestnut.

Man O' War, 1917, chestnut.

RACE HORSES AND RACING

DESCENT OF MAN O' WAR IN DIRECT MATERNAL LINE

Mr. Layton's Violet Barb Mare.
Daughter, by Dodsworth.
Trumpet's Dam, by Place's White Turk.
Daughter, by Brimmer.
Brown Farewell, 1710, by Makeless.
Sister to Guy, 1722, by Greyhound.
Bay Bloody Buttocks, 1729, bay, by
 Bloody Buttocks.
Spinster (Widdrington's), 1735, chest-
 nut, by Partner.
Spinster (Leedes's), 1743, gray, by Crab.
Daughter, 1751, by Janus.
Daughter, 1758, by Skim.
Expectation, 1779, gray, by Herod.
Anticipation, 1802, chestnut, by Dening-
 brough.
Maniac, 1806, chestnut, by Shuttle.
Harriet, 1816, chestnut, by Stripling.
Daughter, 1835, bay, by St. Nicholas.
The Slayer's Daughter, 1843, black, by
 Cain.
Daughter, 1863, by Underhand.
Mizpah, 1880, bay, by Macgregor.

MAN O' WAR



MAN O' WAR

Merry Token, 1891, bay, by Merry Hampton.

Mahubah, 1910, bay, by Rock Sand.

Man O' War, 1917, chestnut, by Fair Play.

As a two-year-old, Man O' War started ten times and was defeated, owing to a poor ride, in one race, the Sanford Memorial at Saratoga. He was pocketed in this race, and was beaten half a length by Upset to whom he gave 15 pounds.

He won the Keene Memorial, Youthful, Hudson, Tremont, United States Hotel, Grand Union, Hopeful, and Futurity Stakes and \$83,325 in money, and finished the season with a great reputation.

As a three-year-old he won eleven races and \$166,140, and was not beaten during the season. He was extended but once when giving John P. Grier 18 pounds in the Dwyer Stakes, but eventually won the race under a drive by two lengths.

He won the Preakness, Withers, Belmont, Stuyvesant Handicap, Dwyer, Miller, Travers, Realization, Jockey Club Stakes, Poto-

mac Handicap, and the Kenilworth Cup in Canada.

His total winnings in two years were: \$249,625.

He was trained by Mr. Feustel and ridden by Kummer, Loftus, and Shuttinger.

He was hailed the champion race horse of all times, yet he had not met a really good horse in his two years racing career, for John P. Grier, though a fast horse, could not stay, and when he met Sir Barton the latter was no longer the champion he had been in 1919.

In the Potomac Handicap he gave Wild-air 30 pounds and a beating, which was probably his best performance, for the track was heavy and he carried 138 pounds.

His reputation as a racehorse depends entirely on having beaten the watch which he did on several occasions.

When he won the Withers on June 12th, he ran the mile in 1.35½ with 118 pounds up. This was a record at the weight as well as a record for one mile in a race.

In the Belmont, carrying 126 pounds, he ran the mile and three-eighths in 2.14½, the

MAN O' WAR

same time as was made by Sir Barton the previous year and at the same weight.

When he beat John P. Grier in the Dwyer Stakes he ran the first half in 46, a record, the three quarters in 1.09½, the mile in 1.36. These were also records at the weight, 126 pounds.

In the Travers at Saratoga he ran the mile in 1.35½, and the mile and a quarter in 2.01¼.

He ran the Jockey Club 1½ miles in 2.28½ and the Realization 1⅝ miles in 2.40½, and in the Stuyvesant Handicap gave Yellow Hand 32 pounds and a beating.

It was a great pity that he did not meet the reliable Exterminator in the Saratoga Cup, and that he was not raced in America as a four-year-old or sent to England to win the Ascot Cup, for turf history can now never explain how really great a horse he was.

He had proved that he was a game horse and that he could carry weight, but competition alone decides the worth and stamina of the racehorse, and he really was never asked the question.

RACE HORSES AND RACING

He goes down to history as a "riddle horse" in more than one sense.

Those sportsmen who believe in the time test will always contend that Man O' War was the best horse that ever ran. Those who do not believe in the watch will always consider Luke Blackburne, Hindoo, Hanover, Salvator, and Sysonby greater race horses than Man O' War.

PAPYRUS

THE winner of the English Derby is usually considered the best colt of his year, for a horse must be sound and courageous to stand the severe and early training that enables him to defeat the pick of the three-year-olds during the first week in June.

There are good years in England as well as bad years, for race horses like other things are comparative, but as a rule the Derby winners have eventually succeeded one another as the premier stallions of England and it is greatly owing to them that Great Britain has always kept her supreme position as the fountain-head of the thoroughbred horse.

There have been great sires in England, such as St. Simon, that were barred from starting in the Derby owing to the death of the nominator or from other reasons. There have also been Derby winners that have failed in the stud as sires, but not many.

The conditions in this country are quite

RACE HORSES AND RACING

different. The racing takes place at the present day under two organizations, namely: The Jockey Club of the East and the Western Jockey Club. Racing goes on simultaneously on both circuits.

In the olden days the best colts and fillies from Kentucky would meet the Eastern three-year-olds in the Travers and Kenner Stakes at Saratoga, but owing to the increased value of the Western stakes they now remain at home.

Up to this time we have had no race in the early summer, similar to the English Derby, at $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, that assembles all the best horses of the year and would enable us to select a champion.

The breeding of the American thoroughbred has suffered greatly from this reason. Breeders have often established stallions at the head of their harems from fancy and not because the horses by their breeding and performance had established their superiority. One often reads the name of a stallion without being able to remember what his qualifications on the turf have been.

During the last fifty years the breeders

in this country have been willing to pay good prices for imported mares but seldom have indulged in the purchasing of first class stallions. The Argentines have been far wiser.

The very few first class stallions that have been imported, such as Mortemer, Meddler, St. Blaise, Prince Charlie, Rayon d'Or, Rock Sand and Prince Palatine have added much valuable blood which must be recognized, but most of the importations have been unsuccessful brothers or half-brothers of great horses.

Freaks happen in breeding but as a rule it is individuals that count. Even they sometimes fail to reproduce themselves. Gladiateur and Foxhall, although great racehorses, failed absolutely in the stud.

The younger members of the Jockey Club have for several seasons been considering the advisability of establishing a yearly International Match between the Derby winner of the year and the best three-year-old in America.

What is the best three-year-old in this country? How can we decide? The Eastern and Western horses seldom meet, and

if they did there is no one race over a distance that would decide the question.

Match races are not of any real benefit to the turf. They are apt to create too much international or local feeling. One match leads to another. The trainers accuse the jockeys of not riding to orders, and small losers believe the jockeys err on purpose.

It is difficult for two jockeys in a match to ride to orders when both have received instructions to "wait." Being good judges of pace they in such cases must use their own best judgment.

Matches are seldom true-run races. The match between Zev and In Memoriam is a case in point.

The track must have been very fast, for prior to the match Wise Counsellor won the Kentucky Jockey Club Stakes at 1 mile in $1.37\frac{1}{2}$, the record for a two-year-old in Kentucky.

The first $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in the match that followed was run in the slow time of 50 secs. and the following 6 furlongs in $1.16\frac{3}{4}$, making the race a sprint instead of a test at $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

After the sensational matches of Salvator

PAPYRUS

and Tenny in 1890 and of Domino and Dobbins in 1893, the Coney Island Jockey Club decided that matches were a detriment to the turf and until last season they had been frowned upon by the powers that be.

Autres temps autres mœurs is a saying that has reference as well to racing as to other pastimes.

The question of an International Match was again agitated during the summer of 1923.

The enthusiasts had their way and it was decided not only to bring about the match but to do so at once.

The officers of Belmont Park took the matter up and offered a purse of \$100,000 for the event.

Mr. C. J. Fitzgerald, a clever horseman, was sent to England to interview the owner of Papyrus, the Derby winner of 1923. This gentleman was fortunately a sport-loving country squire who had none of the prejudices of the usual owners of great race horses. Mr. Benjamin Irish entered into the scheme with enthusiasm.

The Belmont Park authorities promised him the full expenses for the round trip on

RACE HORSES AND RACING

a passenger express steamer for his horse, trainer, jockey, and equipment.

If he won the match he was to receive \$80,000 and if defeated the consolation of \$20,000 second money. The race was to be run on October 20th and the distance was to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Mr. Irish insisted that if Papyrus went to America he should be guaranteed a race. In other words, that if the horse chosen to meet Papyrus should go wrong in training, another three-year-old should be substituted. All of which was gladly agreed to.

The preliminaries having been settled the troubles began.

What horse was to be selected to meet Papyrus? That was the all-absorbing question.

It would have been an easy proposition in 1920 when Man O' War outclassed all the horses of his year, but this season, 1923, no very impressive colt or filly had appeared.

The racing public knew that Zev had been a good horse in the early season, having won the Kentucky Derby and six



PAPYRUS

other stakes, but had gone wrong in training at the end of June and had not raced at Saratoga. They were also aware, however that Zev was now in training again.

Then there was My Own, a horse that had not appeared on the race course until August. He had won the Saratoga Cup but it was supposed that he was not quite sound and also that he was unable to run in the mud; and there was Untidy, a smart filly.

The Western horses were ignored, so there was not much quality to select from.

A committee was formed of three members of the Jockey Club, to be assisted by the sound advice of the handicapper, for the purpose of selecting the representative of the United States.

They chose the three horses mentioned and planned a race to decide which was the best of the three.

In the meantime the Realization was to be run on September 8th, in which Zev and Untidy were entered, and being a valuable stake, the respective owners desired to start their horses.

They were assured by the Committee

that the performance of their horses in this race would be fully considered in the final decision.

Zev won the Realization with Untidy in second place. The winner unfortunately cast a frog and had to be let up in training. He could not start in the preliminary selection race which was won by My Own who beat Untidy. The filly broke down shortly afterwards.

On September 10th Papyrus was beaten by Tranquil for the St. Leger. He had bad luck, however, for although knocked down to his knees at the start he was still able to run second.

The next news was that Papyrus had sailed in a well padded box on the Aquitania.

The public was divided in its allegiance, some were claiming that Zev could easily beat My Own at any distance while others insisted that My Own was far superior at $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles for Zev could not stay more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile.

Zev shod with a bar-shoe was being carefully prepared for the race, and the gallops of My Own at Baltimore were being reported by the daily press.



PAPYRUS

The Committee's position was not an enviable one.

Papyrus arrived accompanied by a stable companion, trainer, veterinary, blacksmith, grooms, oats, fodder, water, in fact everything that one could imagine except a priest and Holy Water.

It reminded me of the nobleman who arrived to pay a week-end visit. His host was so impressed by the accompanying retinue that he remarked: "Why, Charles, you forgot to bring your gardener!"

Owing to the cattle disease in England the authorities in Washington refused to allow the fodder to land unless sealed, and insisted that "all waste be returned to England or incinerated." An incinerator was promptly purchased.

The English horses were taken to Belmont Park and Papyrus was visited by crowds and carefully watched during his preparation.

On the Saturday before the race Zev was selected to meet Papyrus, and the partisans of My Own were disgusted.

I had the pleasure of meeting the trainer of Papyrus, Mr. Basil Jarvis, at dinner.

He informed us that his charge was a "good little horse" that should have won both the 2000 Guineas and the Leger with a little more luck. "Papyrus had received a bad cut in the Leger which had not healed until the colt was on the ocean and the wound had reopened during the excitement of landing." Furthermore, "he had had walking exercise only between September 10th and October 8th and had been shut up in a small box on board ship for a week."

Mr. Jarvis said he did not fancy training on so hard a course as Belmont Park and longed for the Bury side of Newmarket.

The shoeing question bothered him most. Although the American trainers advised him to use the American racing plates with caulks he thought it hardly necessary as the groove in the English plate was more pronounced than in those used in this country and the nails were also more prominent. He feared that if he shod Papyrus with the American plates offered to him by his friends the horse might injure himself.

It seemed to me at the time, from what Mr. Jarvis said, that it was quite impossible that Papyrus could be fit to run $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles

PAPYRUS

on October 20th. The time had been too short in which to prepare him for such a test.

A few days before the race the trainer of Zev sent for the Committee. Mr. Hildreth informed the Committee that an eruption had appeared on the skin of his charge and that he would be inclined to scratch him at once if the horse had not been placed in their hands.

Zev was however given a short sweating gallop and the eruption practically disappeared, yet, as the outcome was uncertain, My Own was wired for and arrived by special train.

The representative of Mr. Irish accompanied by Steve Donoghue, England's premier jockey, arrived on the 16th, and the latter rode Papyrus in his final gallop on the following morning.

Papyrus worked $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in $1.51\frac{1}{2}$ secs. The jockey is said to have told Mr. Jarvis that the horse had never moved with "greater freedom and power," and the trainer informed his friends that Papyrus was going at "three quarter speed only."

Zev's last work was not very impressive so the talent backed Papyrus to win.

RACE HORSES AND RACING

The weather on the day of the match was fine but it had rained hard the day before and the course was in a bad condition. It was sloppy going for there had not been sufficient time for the course to absorb the downpour.

There was a great crowd present and much interest taken in watching the saddling of the two horses.

Papyrus accompanied by his stable companion cantered past the stand. His action was poor when moving slowly but it improved when he was extended.

Zev was full of life and eagerness and drew the inside position in the worst of the going.

As Donoghue was unaccustomed to the American starting methods the jockeys were told to canter up to the gate.

When the starting gate was sprung Papyrus had the better of the start but Donoghue pulled him up to wait for Zev.

Sande kept away from the rail owing to the bad going. They ran the first mile in 1.45½ and it was quite evident that Zev could leave his competitor at any moment.

As they rounded the turn into the stretch

PAPYRUS

Zev came away and won galloping in 2.35½, Sande having time to look behind him to see what had become of the Englishman.

The finish was a pathetic sight, for Papyrus, hopelessly beaten and covered with mud, splashed home a very tired horse.

When the excitement had cooled down it was evident that this great sporting event had resulted in a very poor race.

The odds were against the visiting horse from the beginning and always will be.

Unless I am greatly mistaken it will be many long years before we see another Derby winner compete for the International Cup.

After the race the London "Field" remarked: "The conditions of the contest were such that every advantage was on the side of the American colt and as has been anticipated the winner of the Derby was hopelessly beaten. The result had no possible bearing on the respective merits of the American vs. English three-year-olds. From first to last the whole affair was a mere travesty of sport and Lord Durham may be said to have voiced general opinion when he expressed himself as being "neither

RACE HORSES AND RACING

surprised nor disappointed at the result of this foolish enterprise."

What would the English opinion have been had Papyrus won?

STEWARDS FOR THE MEETING

AUGUST BELMONT

J. E. WIDENER

F. R. HITCHCOCK

STEWARDS TO PRESIDE OVER THE INTERNATIONAL RACE

F. GRAY CRISWOLD

H. K. KNAPP

J. N. CANDEN

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS. Purse, \$100,000, of which \$20,000 to the second horse. Weight for age. A Gold Cup of the value of \$5,000 to be held in trust, and a reproduction to be given outright to the owner of the winner. One Mile and a Half.

Net value to the winner \$80,000.00

Value of gold cup 5,000.00

Rancocas Stable's br c Zev, 3, by The Finn —

Miss Kearney, 126 lbs. (E. Sande) 1

Benjamin Irish's br c Papyrus, 3, by Tracery

— Miss Matty, 126 lbs. . . (S. Donoghue) 2

Substitute for America, Salubria Stable's b c

My Own, 3, by King James — Bettie Landon was withdrawn.

Time, 2:35 2-5

Winner trained by S. C. Hildreth.

PAPYRUS

BREEDING OF ZEV

REV. M. JOHN COLEMAN	The First	The First	Kilwassa . . .	Ashrafat . . .	Solon																											
						"Ophelia . . .	Hasty Girl . . .	True Heart																								
									"Orinda	Dorchester																						
											Jessie	Rough Road																				
													Baby Love . . .	Carmichael																		
															"Astrology	La Favorita																
																	"Rayon d'Or . . .	Icelandic														
																			Woodruff	Sweet Lamb												
																					Woodenymph . . .	Hermit										
																							Galopin	Sedalia								
																									St. Angela . . .	Pingpolet						
																											Lonely	Aurora				
																													Anonyma	"The Ill Used as Magnetism		
																															St. Simon	Woodbine
"Minette	Flying Dutchman																															
		Eudala	King Tern																													
				Adeline																												
					Newminster																											
						Seraglio																										
							Stockwell																									
								Miss Sarah																								
									Galopin																							
										St. Angela																						
											Hampton																					
												Hermione																				
													St. Simon																			
														Lady Abigail																		
															"King Ben																	
																Maggie Grey																

1000

RACE HORSES AND RACING

BREEDING OF PAPYRUS

PAPYRUS (sh, brown colt, 1910)	Tactery	*Rock Sand	Salafala.....	Springfield	St. Albans
				Santa	Ward
		Roughness..	St. Simon ..	Gallop	St. Angela
			St. Margaret	Hermit	Devotion
		*Tactery ..	Orme.....	Almond	Ward
			Angela.....	Gallop	St. Angela
			Willington	Chambers	Amerson
		Phantom	Peterson.....	Twicken	La Dorote
			Bartholomew ..	Ward	Ballymore
		Marco.....	Novitate ..	Hermit	Ruby
			Baggage	Ward	St. John
	Miss Blatty	Marooned	Lady Vindictive	Hermit	Ruby
			Black ..	Ward	St. John
		St. Simon ..	Gallop ..	Ward	St. John
			St. Angela ..	Ward	St. John
			Phantom ..	Ward	St. John
		St. Simon ..	Chrysalis ..	Ward	St. John
				Ward	St. John
		St. Simon ..		Ward	St. John

*Imported

EPINARD

EPINARD, the "Wonder Horse" that arrived from France in July in order to compete in the three arranged International Races in September is a fine upstanding chestnut horse by Badajoz out of Epine Blanche.

He has a beautiful forehead, plenty of bone, and is a fine horse to follow.

His action is poor when moving slowly but when extended he has a long smooth stride. He is blessed with a wonderful disposition.

His dam was bred by Major August Belmont. When the war interfered with racing some of the Belmont horses in France were sold and the mare Epine Blanche was purchased by Mr. Pierre Wertheimer because she was sired by Rock Sand.

She was bred to Badajoz, a horse that had not been very successful in the stud. Epinard was the result. As the mare was

RACE HORSES AND RACING

an unknown quantity the colt was entered in but one classic — the Poule d'Essai.

He won six out of seven races as a two-year-old, being left at the post in one race. As a three-year-old he won five out of six starts.

His greatest performances were the winning of the Steward's Cup at Goodwood and his second to ~~Acade~~ in the Cambridge-shire with 128 pounds up.

As a four-year-old he had won the Argenteuil Stakes at Longchamps but was beaten twice later on, one defeat being in a match in which he just failed to give Sir Galahad III 11 pounds at 7 furlongs.

The races in which he was entered in this country were three special events, namely:

1. At Belmont Park at 6 furlongs with \$25,000 added.
2. At Aqueduct at 1 mile with \$25,000 added.
3. At Latonia at $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles with \$50,000 added.

These races were at weight for age.

They all appeared to be a gift for Épinard if he was the great horse he was supposed to be, for we had no good four-year-olds to



EPINARD

EPINARD

meet him. Zev was in poor condition and the Western crack Altawood although fast was supposed to be more of a stayer than a sprinter.

It was up to our three-year-olds to do the trick.

No great three-year-old stood out as in Man O'War's year. Sarazen being a gelding was not eligible in the first two races and had never run at a mile and a quarter. Ordinance had gone wrong and Ladkin could not run in the mud. There remained Wise Counsellor, a horse that was supposed to be unsound, Chillhowee, and a few others of doubtful quality.

The races were all run in beautiful weather over perfect tracks and drew the greatest crowds ever seen on American race courses.

Epinard and his owner were most popular. The public wanted the French horse to win and backed him heavily for each race.

Wise Counsellor beat him in the first race in 1.11½ with Ladkin third.

Ladkin won the second race by a nose in 1.36½ with Wise Counsellor third and the

RACE HORSES AND RACING

third race was won by Sarazen by a length and a half in the phenomenal time of 2.00½, heads separating Epinard, Mad Play, and Altawood. Both Wise Counsellor and Ladkin had been scratched for this race.

In the first International at Belmont Park Epinard ran a good race, but he was beaten fairly and squarely. He got off well, was never worse than third, and seemed to be winning until Wise Counsellor made his rush an eighth from home. Wise Counsellor won by a length.

In the second race of a mile at Aqueduct Epinard again finished second, being beaten a short head by Ladkin and finishing a length and a half ahead of Wise Counsellor.

Haynes delayed his run down the stretch a fraction too long but was coming very strong at the finish. He lost the race by inches.

In the final race at Latonia Chilhowee made the running at a sizzling pace followed by Sarazen and Epinard. A quarter of a mile from home Sarazen, running very freely, killed off Chilhowee with apparent ease. Haynes had allowed Altawood and Mad Play to pocket him on the rail but



EPINARD

EPINARD

once free made a gallant drive down the stretch, running second with heads separating him from Mad Play and Altawood, Sarazen winning by a length and a half.

It is said that the watch is no criterion in racing. It is interesting just the same to study the time in the last two races.

In the Mile Race Wise Counsellor ran the first half mile in the dazzling time of $45\frac{1}{2}$ and Ladkin finished the second half in $50\frac{1}{2}$ so that although Epinard seemed to be running very fast at the finish he was simply gaining on two very tired horses that had taken over 50 seconds to run the last half mile.

At Latonia the track was hard and fast. Chillowee made the running. The first quarter was run in $22\frac{1}{2}$, the half in $45\frac{1}{2}$, three quarters in $1.10\frac{1}{2}$, the mile in $1.35\frac{1}{2}$ and the race in $2.00\frac{1}{2}$.

This was probably the fastest mile and a quarter ever run in America.

Epinard was trained by Mr. Eugene Leigh, an American and ridden in all his races by Haynes, a Franco-American jockey.

The horse arrived rather light in flesh

after his spring campaign but put on weight at Saratoga and appeared to be very fit during his races.

The reason that Epinard did not win was that he lacked early speed. This gave the racegoers the optical delusion that he was being "taken up" and led them to believe that he was badly ridden.

In Mr. Wertheimer's privately shown moving pictures of the races you can plainly see Epinard being handridden during the first half mile at Latonia and yet easily outpaced by both Chilhowee and Sarazen.

I believe that Haynes thoroughly knew his horse, knew that he could not be hustled, and rated him along at his best pace. No other jockey could have ridden him better.

Horses abroad are not used to being hustled away from the gate at the pace that is the custom with us to-day nor do the jockies abroad understand the trick.

Sprint racing has come on apace in this country during the last ten years.

If Sande or Kummer should go abroad to ride they would create as great a sensa-

EPINARD

tion as did Tod Sloan in 1900 and revolutionize sprint racing in Europe.

Epinaud is a game fast horse full of courage and able to carry weight and I do not wish to belittle his greatness.

I have been asked if I knew of any horse that could run second in those three races as Epinaud did. Possibly not, but champions win weight for age races; running second is poor consolation.

What he was as a three-year-old is another question.

Mr. Wertheimer is quoted as saying before he sailed that he had been offered \$500,000 for Epinaud, which reminds me of a story of the late William R. Travers.

Mr. Travers was walking down Broadway one day when he met a friend who asked him to accompany him to Jack's Rat-Pit in Houston Street to watch a terrier he thought of buying.

The terrier was placed in the pit and a large rat was produced from a bag. When the terrier saw the rat he "flew the pit" and was picked up by the would-be purchaser who asked Mr. Travers if he advised him to buy the dog? Mr. Travers replied

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with his priceless stutter: "If-I-were-you-I-would-buy-the-rat!"

Epimard split a hoof in a handicap race at Laurel and will be retired to the stud in France.

BREEDING OF EPINARD



"Eye Sweet".....by Galopin.
 White Blossom.....by Springfield.
 Hawthorn Bloom.....by Kettledrum.
 Lady Alice Hawthorn ..by Newminster.
 Lady Hawthorn.....by Windbound.
 Alice Hawthorn.....by Mely Melock.
 Rebecca.....by Lottery.
 And so on to 1901 dam, Layton Bark mare.
 *Imported.

EPINARD

BREEDING OF WISE COUNSELLOR

Wise Counsellor Ch. C. 1901.	Mares	Blackstock	Harrover	Hindoo
			"	Bourbon Belle
			"Missie Harrover	"Harrover
				Manner Grey
		Meta	"Gooddays.....	"Leamington
	Bays			Susan Thorne
			Una.....	Was Dancer
				Georgia Wood
			Edie	"Leamington
		Burnell		"Bessie Washington
	Fillys		"Tillie Russell.....	Southlack
				Daisy
			"Trevelin	"Leamington
		Lady Exton		Maggie D. B.
			"Traveller	"Great Tom
				Talkah

Talkah.....by Planet.

Mamtha.....by Lexington.

Miss Morgan.....by "Yorkshire.

Filly Morgan.....by "Emancipation.

Lady Morgan.....by John Richards.

Matchless.....by "Expedition.

Mare.....by Sir Solomon.

And so on to the 14th dam, Layton Barb mare.

"Imported

RACE HORSES AND RACING

BREEDING OF LADKIN

Ladkin Ch. L. mare.	Fale Play	Hastings	Speedwell	{ "Australian
				{ Arcady
		"Fairy Gold	"Cladonia.....	{ Blue Rain or
				{ Manna [Tomahawk]
			Seed Or.....	{ Doncaster
				{ Range River
	"Ladkin	"Negro	Dame Masham.....	{ Gullard
				{ Pauline
		Lady Amelia	Calderick	{ St. Simon
				{ Pusantrac
			Steburns.....	{ Hebe
				{ Nebulose
			Ben Fresh	{ Bearsh
				{ Rousville
			La Cuisse	{ Hades
				{ The Niece

The Niece .. by Alarm.
 Jewel .. by "Lanmington
 Manna B. B. .. by "Australian
 Madelon .. by Boston.
 Manna .. by "Glencoe.
 "Mistle .. by Mammoth
 Nebula .. by Bobadil.
 And so on to 24th date, Lerton Barb mare.
 "Imported

EPINARD

BREEDING OF SARAZEN

Sarazen Ch. B. 1911.	Black Thor	Victims	Cosmado.....	Dominion Emma C
			Burning Mirrors	Dominion "Dancing Water
		Narcissa	Dominion	Honeyar Mama's Gory
			"Sunbeam	"Springfield "Sunshine
	Red Dog	Box	"Order.....	Brad Or Angelen
			Parula	"Rapun d'Or Blue Grass Belle
		Golden Bant	"Angelen	St. Simon "Field Arrow
			Belle Mattar.....	Friday Sarah F.

Sarah B.	by "Wagner.
"Angelen	by Longfellow.
Maquet	by Planet.
Young Fink	by "Yorkshire.
Lucas	by Cripple.
Black	by Sumpster.
Mary Redford	by Duke of Bedford.
Mare	by "Speculator.
Col. Hooper's Dure Devil mare, brought to Kentucky by Stephen Bullock and owned by the late Robert Alexander, Esq., Wood- ford County.	

*Imported.

CELEBRATED RACE MARES

THE more one studies the history of the thoroughbred race horse, the more one is impressed with the fact that when it comes to racing the fillies are inferior to the colts, yet from time to time great individuals have appeared on the turf which have not only been the equal but sometimes far superior to any colt of their generation.

The great Hungarian bred mare Kingcsem won fifty-seven races and was never defeated.

Another such filly was Lord George Bentinck's mare Crucifix. She won eleven races in succession including the Two Thousand, One Thousand and the Oaks and broke down after the latter race. Her winnings amounted to £11,000.

She was the dam of the good racehorse Surplice, which won the Derby of 1848.

Surplice was the sire of the dam of Prince Charlie.

CELEBRATED RACE MARES

Virago by Pyrrhus the First-Virginia was foaled in 1851 and belonged to Mr. Padwick. She is described as "a beautiful rich but rather dark coloured chestnut with a little white on her off-hind pastern, standing about sixteen hands high, very powerful and lengthy, a small and generous head, with a short straight neck, but a little upright on her fore-legs; very quiet, and having a fine temper. Take her all in all she was a splendid mare."

She does not seem to have been greatly fancied as a two-year-old for her only start was in a £100 Selling Race in which she was entered for £80 and failed to win.

As a three-year-old she began the season by winning the City and Suburban Handicap with 6 stone 4 pounds. She must have been highly tried for she started a 7-4 favourite. She won the Metropolitan the following day, which was followed by the Great Northern and Flying Dutchman's Handicaps. She then won the One Thousand, the Goodwood Cup, Nassau and Yorkshire Stakes and finished the season by capturing the Warwick Cup of three miles and the Doncaster Cup at two

miles and a half. She lost but one race during the year.

As a four-year-old she won the Port Stakes, was unsuccessful in the Hunt Cup and was beaten for the Ascot Gold Cup by Fandango and Rataplan. She also failed to win the Craven Stakes at Goodwood. She had become a roarer in the winter of 1854.

Virago won £10,770 during her career. She was the dam of Thalestris which, carrying a light weight, won the Cesarewitch for Lord Coventry. This was probably her best foal.

Blink Bonny by Melbourne-Queen Mary belonged to Mr. William T'Anson and was foaled in 1854.

As a two-year-old she ran second in both the Zetland and Mostyn Stakes. She won the Sapling, Bishop Burton, Tyro, Great Lancashire Produce, and Bentinck Memorial Stakes, ran third in the Convivial and won the Gimerack and Filly Stakes as well as a Sweepstakes of £50 each at Doncaster.

The following year she was beaten by *Impérieuse* in the One Thousand but won

CELEBRATED RACE MARES

the Derby and the Oaks. Following this she won a Sweepstakes of £50 each at Ascot, the Lancashire Oaks and the Bentinck Memorial Stakes. She was beaten again by *Impérieuse* in the St. Leger but won the Park Hill Stakes.

As a four-year-old she ran third in the Bentinck Memorial Triennial at Goodwood and as a five-year-old started but once in the Innkeepers' Plate at Southwell, which she failed to win.

Her total winnings were £12,497.

In the stud she had a short but glorious career for she bred in three years *Borealis*, *Blair Athol*, and *Breadalbane* and died in 1862.

Apology by *Adventurer-Mandragora* was foaled in 1872 and belonged to Mr. Launde.

She made her début in the Ham Stakes at Goodwood and was beaten by *Atlantic*. She suffered another defeat in the Municipal Stakes at Doncaster, being beaten by *George Frederick*, the winner of the Derby the following year. She then won the Homebred Stakes at Newmarket.

As a three-year-old she won the One Thousand, Oaks and Coronation Stakes,

was beaten by Trent in the Great Yorkshire Stakes and then won the St. Leger. She finished the season by running unplaced to Lemnos in the Free Handicap Sweepstakes at Newmarket. She won the large sum of £12,850 during the season.

The following year she was beaten in the Goodwood Cup, Great Ebor Handicap, Doncaster Cup and Cesarewitch and was second to Carnelion in the Jockey Club Cup.

She was in great form as a five-year-old for she placed to her credit Her Majesty's Plate at Manchester, the Gold Cup at Ascot, and Her Majesty's Plate at Newcastle. Her total winnings were £14,170.

She did not breed any racehorses of note.

Another great mare was La Flèche by St. Simon-Quiver. She was foaled in 1889 and belonged to Baron de Hirsch.

She began by winning four stakes, namely the Chesterfield, Levant, Molcomb, and Champagne Stakes, being undefeated during the season.

As a three-year-old she won the One Thousand, ran second to Sir Hugo in the Derby, and won the Oaks, Nassau, and

CELEBRATED RACE MARES

St. Leger Stakes, Sir Hugo running second in the latter race. She then won the Lancashire Plate, Grand Duke Michael Stakes, Newmarket Oaks and the Cambridgeshire with 8 stone 10 pounds. Her winnings during the season were £25,653. The best colt of the year was Orme. La Flèche defeated him twice.

The following year La Flèche won the Gold Cup at Ascot and was beaten by Ravensbury in the Hardwicke Stakes. This race was a great surprise, for La Flèche had started at 5-1 on. She then ran unplaced in the Prince Edward Handicap and won the Champion Stakes, beating Ravensbury.

When she won this last race during the Second October Meeting at Newmarket she was in foal to Morion. Her foals sold for large prices. The best horse she bred was John O'Gaunt by Isinglass. He was the sire of Swynford.

Her total winnings were £32,618.

In more modern times the two greatest race mares were foaled but two years apart, Sceptre in 1899 and Pretty Polly in 1901.

Sceptre by Persimmon-Ornament was

RACE HORSES AND RACING

bred by the Duke of Westminster and was sold at auction when a yearling for \$52,500 to Mr. R. Sievier. He raced her for two seasons and sold her to Mr. William Bass for \$125,000.

Sceptre won the Woodcote at Epsom and the July Stakes at Newmarket but was beaten in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster by Game Chick and Csardos.

As a three-year-old she did great service for she won the Two Thousand, beating Ard Patrick, then won the One Thousand, and ran fourth in Ard Patrick's Derby. She ran unplaced in the Grand Prix de Paris but won the St. James Palace Stakes as well as the Levant, Nassau, and St. Leger Stakes and finished the season by failing to give Elba 12 pounds in the Park Hill Stakes.

She kept her form the following year, winning the Hardwicke, Jockey Club, Duke of York, Champion, and Criterion Stakes and was beaten a neck in a grand race by Ard Patrick for the Eclipse Stakes.

As a five-year-old she was second in the Coronation Cup and third in both the Gold Cup and the Hardwicke Stakes at

CELEBRATED RACE MARES

Ascot and was retired to the stud. She has not bred any great winner but she is the dam of that good brood mare Maid of the Mist, the dam of Sunny Jane and other winners.

Sceptre won approximately £35,000.

Major Eustace Loder's filly Pretty Polly was foaled in 1901 and was by Gallinule-Admiration.

Pretty Polly had a wonderful career for she started twenty-three times and was not beaten in England until her final appearance in the Ascot Gold Cup in 1906. She lost one race in France.

As a two-year-old Pretty Polly won the British Dominion, National Breeders Produce, Mersey, Champagne, Autumn, Breeders Foal, Cheveley Park, Middle Park Plate, Criterion, and Moulton Stakes and £13,500.

The following year she won the One Thousand, Oaks, Coronation, Nassau, St. Leger and Park Hill Stakes and £14,440.

As a four-year-old she captured the Coronation Cup, Champion and Limekiln Stakes and the Jockey Club Cup, which were worth £3,420.

RACE HORSES AND RACING

She finished her career the following season by winning the March Stakes and Coronation Cup but was defeated by Bachelor's Button for the Ascot Gold Cup.

Her total winnings were £37,297.

She has not bred any winner of renown.

CELEBRATED MATRONS

WHEN a favorite mare throws a filly foal there is always a certain amount of disappointment felt by those interested in the newly-born thoroughbred, yet what great race mares there have been in the past.

In England Crucifix, Eleanor, Blink Bonny, Formosa, Hannah, Marie Stuart, Apology, Kinesem, Shotover, La Flèche, Sceptre, Pretty Polly, Signorinetta, and Tagalie are names to conjure with.

The Derby has been won by Eleanor, Blink Bonny, Shotover, Signorinetta, and Tagalie, and the New Derby by Fifiella.

Formosa and Sceptre each won the Two Thousand, One Thousand, Oaks, and St. Leger.

The Derby and Oaks were won by Eleanor, Blink Bonny, Signorinetta, and Fifiella.

The One Thousand, Oaks, and St. Leger have been won by Formosa, Hannah, Apology, La Flèche, Sceptre, and Pretty Polly.

The great Hungarian mare Kincsem won fifty-seven races and was never defeated. She started but once in England when she won the Goodwood Cup.

Fashion, Spinaway, Firenzi, Miss Woodford, Wanda, Dewdrop, Thora, La Tosca, and Regret will not soon be forgotten in America.

In the breeding of racehorses or the studying of pedigrees too little attention is often given to the blood and quality in the line female, for many a racehorse owes his speed and stamina directly to a great matron in the past whose stout blood has descended from generation to generation.

The great mare Prunella by Highflyer out of Promise by Snap was foaled in 1788 and was bred by the Duke of Grafton. The twelve colts and fillies she bred founded families that did more to enrich the blood of the thoroughbred horse than was accomplished by the blood of any stallion of her day.

In more modern times Queen Mary is the best example of the value of blood in tail female.

There was no more capable and shrewd

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man on the turf of his day than Mr. William T'Anson, and he gave an example of his shrewdness when he purchased the mare Queen Mary and her foal at auction for twenty pounds.

Queen Mary by Gladiator and her dam by Plenipotentiary, was foaled in 1843. Among her progeny that were celebrated are included: Haricot the dam of Caller Ou, Braxe, Bonnie Scotland, Balrownie, Blink Bonny, Broomielaw, Blinkhoolie, and Bonny Bell, all of which in their turn founded families. Queen Mary died in 1872.

Both Bonnie Scotland and Balrownie came to America and did great service in the stud.

The most famous of her get was the great race mare Blink Bonny, the winner of the Derby and Oaks in 1857.

Blink Bonny was foaled in 1854 and was by Melbourne.

Her success on the turf was followed by a short but wonderful career in the stud, for she bred:

- 1860 Borealis by Newminster
- 1861 Blair Athol by Stockwell
- 1862 Breadalbane by Stockwell

Unfortunately she died in 1862.

Blair Athol was a very great racehorse and founded a family that still survives.

Breadalbane was a success in the stud as well as on the turf.

Through the filly *Borealis* the blood of *Blink Bonny* has been handed down in the female line to the present day.

Borealis bred *Blue Light* to *Rataplan*, *Blue Light* bred *Lady Muncaster* to *Muncaster*, *Lady Muncaster* threw *Isoletta* to *Isonomy*, and *Isoletta* threw *Galicia* to *Galopin*.

It need hardly be said that *Galicia* is the dam of the great racehorses *Bayardo*, *Lemberg*, and *Kwang Su*.

This line of blood will also probably continue to flourish in the tail female, for *My Lady* won the *Dewhurst Plate* — 1917. *My Lady* is by *Beppo* by *Marco* out of *Silesia* by *Spearmint*, and her dam was *Galicia*.

Blair Athol and *Lemberg* are the only *Derby* winners that trace back in the tail female to a *Derby* winner.

Lemberg and *Bayardo* each won both the *Middle Park* and *Dewhurst Plates*.

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Bayardo was a brilliant two-year-old, winning all of his seven races. He ran fourth to Minoru for the Derby in 1909 but won eleven races that year including the St. Leger. As a four-year-old he won the Ascot Cup and was beaten but once.

Bayardo unfortunately died in 1917 but he had already proved his value as a successful sire. Gay Crusader, the triple crowned winner of 1917, is by Bayardo out of Gay Laura. Bayardo is also the sire of Gainsborough out of Rosedrop, the triple crowned winner of 1918.

Lemberg won the Derby and was a great four-year-old, winning both the Eclipse and Jockey Club Stakes and he has sired many winners.

Through these two good horses the stout blood of Queen Mary and of Blink Bonny is being handed down to future generations.

Pocahontas, the Glencoe mare out of Morpessa by Muley, was foaled in 1837 and is celebrated for having foaled three great racehorses in successive years:

1849 Stockwell by The Baron

1850 Rataplan by The Baron

1851 King Tom by Harkaway

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These three horses became celebrated on the turf and in the stud, each of them having founded families of renown.

Pocahontas lived until 1870.

King Edward VII when Prince of Wales purchased a cheap mare when he paid 900 guineas for Perdita II, for much of his subsequent success on the turf was owing to this good bargain.

Perdita II, by Hampton — Hermione and she by Young Melbourne, was bred by Lord Cawdor and was foaled in 1881.

Her first two foals in 1888 and 1889 were by Bercaldine but it was not until she was mated with St. Simon that her true value as a broodmare was discovered.

She was barren in 1890 and 1892 but in 1891 she bred Florizel II, a winner of many races.

In 1893 she bred Persimmon, in 1896 Sandringham, and in 1897 Diamond Jubilee.

She slipped her foal in 1898 and died after foaling in 1899.

Persimmon, in my mind, the best-looking horse I ever saw, was one of the greatest of racehorses. He won the Derby and St. Leger, the Ascot Cup, Eclipse Stakes, and

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many other races and was a pronounced success in the stud and a worthy follower of his sire.

Democrat stood in Diamond Jubilee's way when a two-year-old but as a three-year-old he won the Two Thousand, Derby, and St. Leger and was sold to go to the Argentine, where he has made his mark in the stud.

St. Simon, the sire of these two sons of Perdita II, was probably the cheapest horse ever sold. The Duke of Portland paid 1600 guineas for him when a two-year-old at the sale of Prince Batthyany's horses. It was never known how good a horse St. Simon was, for he was never beaten. It is estimated that, making due allowance for the Duke of Portland's mares that were mated with him, St. Simon's earnings in the stud during his twenty-two years as a stallion amounted to \$1,250,000.

The celebrated broodmare Morganette is said to have cost Mr. John Gubbins less than £300. She was bred by Mr. J. H. Houldsworth, was foaled in 1884, and was by Springfield, her dam being Lady Morgan by Thormanby.

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Morganette's first foal of note was Blairfinde by Kendal, the winner of the Irish Derby — 1894 — and many other races.

In 1894 she bred Galtee More by Kendal. This horse won the Middle Park Plate and was a good two-year-old.

The following year he won the three great classic events and was sold for £21,000 to go to Russia.

Morganette's next great foal was Ard Patrick by St. Florian. The greatest of all race mares, Sceptre, was foaled in the same year — 1899 — and she stood in the way of Ard Patrick who succeeded in defeating her but twice. He won the Derby of 1902 and defeated Sceptre again for the Eclipse Stakes the following year.

Ard Patrick was sold for £21,000 to go to Germany where his produce have become great winners and where his blood has been of much service in improving the German thoroughbred horse.

Both Galtee More and Ard Patrick were trained by Sam Darling. Morganette had no produce after 1900 and died in 1908.

Sceptre, by Persimmon — Ornament, was

CELEBRATED MATRONS

bred by the Duke of Westminster and was the highest priced yearling ever sold, bringing \$52,500 at auction. Her purchaser, R. Sievier, raced her and sold her to Sir William Bass for \$125,000.

Sceptre won the Woodcote and July Stakes as a two-year-old. The following year she won six races including the Two Thousand and One Thousand Guineas, the Oaks, and the St. Leger but was beaten in the Derby and Grand Prix. She won \$115,075 that year and as a four-year-old her winnings were \$63,165, including the Hardwicke, Jockey Club, Duke of York, and Lincolns Stakes. After three unsuccessful attempts the following season she was retired to the stud. She has since then changed owners twice for \$36,750 and is now owned by Sir William Tatem, who gave \$13,125 for her.

Sceptre has not produced any noted winner, but her daughter Maid of the Mist seems to be a great producer, for she is the dam not only of Sunny-Jane, the winner of the New Oaks — 1917 — but also of Skyrocket, and Craig An Eran. These horses are by Sunstar.

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Doris is an interesting example. Doris was bred in 1898 by Mr. H. Waring and is not fashionably bred, being by Loved One and her dam Laurette by Petrarch.

She was owned and raced by Mr. Sol Joel and, being small and not very successful, her owner proposed to part with her by entering her in a selling-race. His brother objected to this as the filly was named after his favorite niece and the result was that Doris found a home in the paddocks of Mr. J. B. Joel.

Doris had her first foal in 1902. In 1908 she bred Sunstar by Sundridge. Sunstar won the Two Thousand and the Derby and became a successful sire. In 1909 to Sundridge she threw White Star, the winner of the Dewhurst Plate and other races, in 1910 Radiant by Sundridge, a winner, and in 1911 Princess Dorrie by Your Majesty, the winner of the One Thousand and the Oaks. Since that time she has had progeny that have raced with more or less success. It is estimated that the value of Doris' services as a broodmare has been well over \$500,000.

It is not always the winner of the Oaks

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that makes the most successful broodmare, more often it is a fortunate cross such as that of St. Simon and Perdita II, and of Sundridge with Doris, that produces great racehorses—and brings renown to the matrons, for it is to their sons and daughters that they owe their fame.

STEEPLECHASING

AUTHORITIES differ as to the date of the first steeplechase but there seems no doubt that the sport originated in Ireland and that a match of the kind was run in 1752 from Buttevent Church to the spire of St. Leger's Church in County Cork.

It was this race that gave the name of Steeplechasing to the sport, for it was a cross-country contest between hunting men who made a distant church steeple their winning post. But what is considered the "first regular steeplechase" followed the festivity of an Irish hunt dinner in 1803. This feast was probably a midday affair, as it was the custom to dine at that hour in those days.

"The Druid" mentions a steeplechase as having been run in Leicestershire about 1792 from Barkby Holt to the Coplow and back. It was won by Mr. Charles Meynell, Lord Forester being second and Sir Gilbert Heathcote third.



THE WATER JUMP AT AUTEUIL

STEEPLECHASING

At that time the only mode of witnessing the whole or the greater part of a steeplechase was to ride as near as possible, taking advantage of the roads and lanes. In this way some hundreds of mounted spectators would attempt to follow the chase. As it was difficult to see much of the race by this method it was resolved to make the courses circular, or as nearly so as the nature of the ground would admit, and thus to allow all the spectators to see from an adjoining eminence the whole of the chase. Later on grandstands were built for the same purpose. It seems to have taken many years for steeplechasing to become really popular, for as late as 1836 Nimrod writing on the subject said:

"A new system of racing has lately sprung up in England, which, however characteristic of the daring spirit of our countrymen, we know not how to commend. We allude to the frequent steeple-races that have taken place in the last few years, and of which, it appears, some are to be periodically repeated. If those whose land is thus trespassed upon are contented, or if recompense be made to such as are not, we have nothing further to say on that score; but we should be

RACE HORSES AND RACING

sorry that the too frequent repetition of such practices should put the farmers out of temper, and thus prove hurtful to fox-hunting. We may also take the liberty to remark, that one human life and several good horses have already been the penalty of this rather unreasonable pastime; and that, from the pace the horses must travel at, considerable danger to life and limb is always close at hand. What are called hurdle-races are still more absurd, by blending the qualifications of the race-horse with the hunter, at a time of the year very unfit for the experiment."

These races were at first generally at even weights, twelve stone (168 pounds), but sometimes at catchweights. The first penalties and handicaps were introduced after Mr. Elmore's great horses Lottery and Gaylad had won all the best prizes for several years. In 1842-43 these two horses won everything, Gaylad winning after Lottery had been given a penalty of eighteen pounds.

At first steeplechasing was patronized by noblemen and gentlemen who paid high prices for likely horses in the hope of carrying off the prizes or, at all events, of owning valuable hunters if they failed in the first object; but finding they were



BÉCHÉ'S BROOK
Ausonia

STEEPLECHASING

seldom allowed to win, and that their horses were in addition spoiled for hunting, they abandoned the sport, and the stakes were for a time almost entirely contended for by trainers and horse dealers, and steeplechasing was reduced to a low ebb.

This state of affairs continued until 1855, about which time it was revived under the auspices of a few gentlemen devoted to the sport, but it was not until 1866 that the National Hunt Committee was formed which has since had full control of all cross-country sport in the United Kingdom.

It was on February 29, 1836, that the first steeplechase was run in Liverpool, and it was won by Captain Becher on a horse called The Duke.

The Grand National Steeplechase was inaugurated in 1839, at first called the Grand Liverpool Steeplechase, since which time it has been the chief cross-country event of the world, and the Aintree course the most celebrated.

It was at Market Harborough, in 1860, that the first Grand National Hunt Steeplechase took place.

RACE HORSES AND RACING

At the present day steeplechasing is a winter sport in all parts of Great Britain and ceases soon after the legitimate Racing Season begins at Lincoln in the month of March.

The chief course in England, besides Aintree, is at Sandown Park, which is a galloping course but has three fences at the bottom of the hill that require some jumping. They also race at Kempton Park, Windsor and other places; besides, there are many Hunt Meetings as well as Point-to-Point races in all parts of England.

In Ireland Punchestown, Fairyhouse, and Navan are celebrated. They chase there to a great extent over a natural country containing walls and banks, some of which they fly while others have to be double-jumped.

All courses have water to jump, but these obstacles are so nicely graded that if a horse jumps short the result is merely a splash.

Auteuil in France has the only natural "river" where a horse goes right in if he fails to clear it.

Horses used for this sport in early days



VALENTINE'S BROOK

Amherst

STEEPLECHASING

were halfbred or at least not quite thoroughbred; such were Lottery, Gaylad, Peter Simple, and The Colonel. The last named is said to have been a beautiful horse and did service later as a charger for the Emperor of Germany.

In time all the competitors were quite clean bred for the pace became too fast for halfbred horses, yet many years ago a halftrained, halfbred horse called Hotspur ran second in the Derby, and his feat was repeated in Sir Visto's year when the halfbred gelding Curzon also finished second.

The fences at Liverpool are formidable obstacles to look at and, I am told, have been kept at about the same height for many years.

In the Grand National of 4 miles 856 yards the following thirty fences must be jumped:

- 1 and 17 Thorn fence 5 feet high and 2 feet thick.
- 2 and 18 Thorn fence 5 feet high with guard rail on take-off side 2 feet high.
- 3 and 19 Thorn fence 4 feet 10 inches high, with ditch on take-off side 6 feet wide and 4 feet deep, and a rail in front of said ditch 2 feet high.

RACE HORSES AND RACING

- 4 and 20 Rail and fence, the rail being 2 feet 6 inches high and fence 5 feet high.
- 5 and 21 Same as No. 1.
- 6 and 22 Known as Becher's Brook, a thick thorn fence 4 feet 10 inches high with rail 2 feet high in front of brook on far side 8 feet wide and 4 feet deep.
- 7 and 23 Thorn fence 4 feet 10 inches high with rail in front 2 feet 6 inches high.
- 8 and 24 Thorn fence 5 feet high, ditch on take off side 5 feet wide, and rail in front 2 feet high.
- 9 and 25 Known as Valentine's Brook, a thorn fence 5 feet high, with a rail in front 2 feet high and brook on far side.
- 10 and 26 Thorn fence 4 feet 10 inches high and 2 feet thick.
- 11 and 27 Rail 2 feet high, ditch about 7 feet wide and 4 feet deep and thorn fence on the far side 4 feet 6 inches high.
- 12 and 28 Rail 2 feet high, fence 5 feet high and ditch on far side 6 feet wide.
- 13, 14.
- 29 and 30 Thorn fence 4 feet 6 inches high.
- 15 Thorn fence 5 feet high and 2 feet in width, ditch on take-off side 5 feet wide and rail in front 2 feet high.
- 16 The "Water Jump" 15 feet in width.

Many of these fences are very formidable and have to be jumped. If a horse



THE DISTANT CHAIR

Answer

STEEPLECHASING

hits them at all hard he falls, and at times the race is accompanied by widespread grief. Some bookmakers are willing to lay 2-1 against any specified horse completing the course. It is not an uncommon occurrence to see a jockey flung high upon the top of one of these obstacles, on which he walks to one of the side wings before descending.

In Glenside's year he was the only horse out of twenty-seven starters that did not fall. When Seaman won, only four horses out of a large field passed the post, and in Covertcoat's year only two stood up.

On the other hand when the French horse Lutteur III won in 1909 no fewer than nineteen of the thirty-two competitors passed the judge. The twenty-one-year-old jockey, Georges Parfremont, who rode the winner, walked around the course on the preceding evening with the owner of the horse, Mr. James Hennessy. After inspecting the fences he made the remark: "*Ces obstacles paraîtront plus petits quand je suis en selle.*" He rode the course without a mistake.

Two other foreign-bred horses have suc-

ceeded in winning this prize. Rubio was bred in America and sold as a yearling for fifteen guineas; later on he brought ninety-five guineas as a hunter, and not long before his victory at Aintree he had been regularly driven to a *hotel bus* to and from the station at Towcester. Moifaa, another winner, was bred in New Zealand. Ambush II, who ran in the colors of King Edward VII, was once offered for sale for £40 for hunting purposes, and Moonraker was bought out of a water-cart for £18.

The winners are usually at least six years old, for time and experience are necessary to make jumpers, yet a few five-year-olds have been successful.

Two of the most remarkable winners were Alcibiade¹ and Voluptuary, for they had never previously performed in a steeplechase in public. Voluptuary was seen in later years in America on the stage in the "Prodigal Daughter."

Until Cloister won with 12 stone 7 pounds it had been supposed that no horse could

¹ Alcibiade, 1865, and Reugny, 1874, were bred in France but were owned and trained in England.



BECHER'S BROOK
Amherst

STEEPLECHASING

win the Grand National with more than 12 stone (168 pounds).

Peter Simple, The Colonel, Abd-el-Kader, The Lamb, and Manifesto each won the race twice. The latter was a great favorite in Liverpool and started eight times for the Grand National. In 1895 he was fourth, he won in 1897 and again in 1899, and finished third in 1900, 1902, and 1903.

Disturbance, the winner in 1873, was probably one of the greatest horses that ever won for he gave Rysworth 8 pounds and a beating. Frigate, who won in 1889, ran second three times. In 1891, when Come Away was successful, there were five Grand National winners behind him. Lord Coventry won the race twice with Emblem and Emblematic who were full sisters.

Ascetic Silver, who won in 1906, holds the record of 9 minutes, 34½ seconds, the fastest time over the course. Jerry M. not only won the race in 1912 with 12 stone 7 pounds up but later won the *Grand Steeplechase de Paris*.

There have been many fine horsemen, both amateur and professional, who have

tried unsuccessfully for the honor of winning the Liverpool race and many good men have won it.

Captain Becher who rode in the first National had the misfortune to fall at the first brook while leading the field and had the presence of mind to hide under the bank while the horses following cleared him safely. The incident, it is said, gave to the jump the name of Becher's Brook.

Among the other amateurs of note whose names are connected with this race is Mr. Thomas who won it three times. Captain Coventry won on Alcibiade in 1865 by sheer good horsemanship. Mr. Ede, who rode as Mr. Edwards, won on The Lamb in 1869 and was later killed at Aintree. Mr. Richardson had the good fortune to ride two winners in 1873-74, Disturbance and Reugny. Mr. Garrett Moore was the successful pilot of Liberator in 1879. Mr. W. Hope Johnstone kept his nerve and rode chases for nearly thirty years. When Seaman won in 1882 he was owned and ridden by Lord Manners, and the following year Count Kinsky had an easy win with Zoedone, while Mr.



SUNLOCH AT VALNTIN'S BROOK

W. J. Sand up

STEEPLECHASING

E. P. Wilson carried off the National with Voluptuary in 1884. A fine horseman and gallant soldier, Major "Roddy" Owen, achieved his lifelong ambition on Father O'Flynn in 1892. It is said of him that when a stern general once remarked that he had not often seen him on parade he replied with his charming smile, "The loss, sir, is mine."

Jem Mason won the first National on Lottery in 1839 and won again in 1842 with Gaylad. Tom Olliver rode three winners. W. Archer, the father of the celebrated jockey Fred Archer, finished first on Little Charlie in 1858. George Stevens rode five winners and when still in the prime of life was thrown from the back of a runaway cob and lost his life. Joe Cannon, the well-known Newmarket trainer, was the winning pilot of Regal, a five-year-old.

The winner in 1914 was an Irish horse called Sunloch, a singularly bold and clever jumper. He did not make a mistake until he blundered at the last fence owing to a twisted plate. It is said that Sunloch's late owner was in prison when the race was

run and that when arrested he took a handful of sovereigns from his pocket and, throwing them to be scrambled for by the crowd, remarked: "Whoever gets hold of a sovereign must put it on Sunloch for the Grand National."

Sir Thomas Asshton Smith, who owned Jerry M. and Covertcoat, purchased Sunloch after the race. In June he gave an entertainment on his estate, Vaynol, near Bangor to celebrate the fact that he had three Grand National winners in his stable. Sir Thomas' tenants and quarrymen appeared to the number of over four thousand. The tents prepared for the feast reached nearly a mile across the lawn, and to dispense the good things a special train brought five hundred waiters from Manchester.

After luncheon the three horses were paraded. Jerry M. was led by Sir Thomas, Covertcoat was in charge of Mr. Gore, the trainer, and the latter's brother-in-law led Sunloch. The horses were received with such enthusiasm that they must have thought they had each won another Grand National.



SIR THOMAS ASSHUTON SMITH AND FIGHTER

STEEPLECHASING

This great race used to be worth about £1000 to the winner, but in 1913 the stakes amounted to £3170.

Hurdle-racing is picturesque and exciting but is not as good sport as steeple-chasing and in fact is a mere gamble. Great hurdlers, such as Chandos was, are foaled not made, for such a horse takes the flights in his stride as if nothing was there, for at best a horse that stops to jump cannot win and one that chanches his hurdles is a dangerous conveyance.

These races are generally at two miles over six or eight hurdles, and worn-out race horses, or those which are not fast enough, are often condemned to finish their careers over hurdles.

A horse called Friday by Favonius after trying in vain to win over hurdles at Croydon, and having also run in a steeple-chase in the spring, won the Goodwood Cup, beating Tristan and Geologist. The latter had been second to Iroquois in the Derby of 1881.

The scene now changes to Auteuil near Paris. A vast crowd has assembled to witness the *Grand Steeplechase de Paris*

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and the grand-stands and paddock are crowded with well-dressed men and women. The noisy bookmaker and the bedraggled followers of the turf have been eliminated, and the lawns, banked with flowers and rhododendrons in full bloom, are thronged by the *élite* of Paris and the international pleasure-seekers who frequent "Paris-les-Bains" in the month of June.

This race is not a handicap like the Grand National but is at stated weight for age with a penalty for former winners of this event. Dandolo is the only horse that has in late years succeeded in winning it for the second time.

The course, which is laid out in the form of a figure eight, is kept like a lawn and the fences, though not high, for this is a galloping course, take some doing, especially at the pace they go. Steeple-chasing has been the rage in France for many years. Beginning at Nice in the winter they race for large stakes nearly the whole year round.

The Grand Steeplechase, worth fr. 100,000, and a Hurdle-race for fr. 50,000, are run for during *la grande semaine* which



MANIFESTO

Boarder of Grand National in 1890 and 1891

begins on a Sunday and ends the following Sunday with the *Grand Prix de Paris*.

There are several large stables of chasers in France and it is not uncommon for an owner to finish the season with over fr. 250,000 to his credit. The French can therefore afford to pay large prices for good winners on the flat which they educate into chasers. These horses were not very well thought of in England prior to the success of Lutteur III at Liverpool, for it was not supposed that they could negotiate four miles of stiff country. This success proved that no course is too big for a well-schooled natural jumper.

The English have found it difficult to win the big Chase in Paris as the pace is faster than their horses are accustomed to, yet they have won it in late years with Royal Meath, Skedaddle, and Jerry M.

They steeplechase at several other courses near Paris, — at Aix, Vichy, Pau, and many other places, and the sport is thoroughly enjoyed and well patronized.

The jockeys are mostly English lads but a few Frenchmen, such as Georges

RACE HORSES AND RACING

Parfrement, have developed into first class horsemen.

Steeplechasing was introduced in the vicinity of New York in the sixties and the first races were run at Paterson, New Jersey.

Two celebrated chasers, Nannie Craddock and Zigzag, came from the Dominion and ran in many contests. They were ridden by Pepper and Dennis Ready.

The course was about three miles, two of which were over a "fair hunting country" with twenty-seven jumps, — walls, banks, timber, sunken fences and a wide water-jump.

The following is an account of a race at Paterson that I attended when a small boy:

Yesterday was the second day of the Paterson Spring race meeting, and the interest and excitement attached to the great event of the day's sport — the steeple-chase — attracted the largest attendance ever seen on a race-course in America. Last Fall the resources of the Erie Railroad Company, vast as they undoubtedly are, were taxed to their utmost capacity to supply means of transit accommodation to the thousands who were anxious to witness the newly-introduced sport of steeple-chasing on the American turf, and it was estimated



HUBB
Winner of the Grand National 1908

STEEPLECHASING

that between twelve and fifteen thousand persons were on the course. Yesterday the number of visitors was far larger than on the previous occasion.

The first race was the steeple-chase, universally regarded as the most interesting event of the day. For this there were four entries: DENNIS READY'S b. h. *Zigzag*, 161 pounds; Mr. PEPPER'S ch. m. *Nannie Craddock*, 161 pounds; Mr. TIERNEY'S b. h. *Roscoe*, 147 pounds, and Mr. WOOD'S br. h. *General Williams*, 140 pounds. *Zigzag* and *Nannie Craddock* are old opponents, having met on this track repeatedly, in the steeple-chases and hurdle races, with varying success. *Roscoe* is a new debutant in the leaping line, and *General Williams* was a dark horse from Halifax, about whom little or nothing was known. The following prices brought in the pool sales shows the relative estimation in which the chances of the competitors were held by the turf cognoscenti: *Zigzag* sold for \$150; *Nannie Craddock*, \$66; *General Williams*, \$50; and *Roscoe*, \$20. The general betting was even for *Zigzag* against the field, the latter having the call. DENNIS READY was sick and unable to ride his own horse *Zigzag*, ARCHY FISHER taking his place; PEPPER rode *Nannie Craddock* and TIERNEY *Roscoe*.

THE RACE

Nannie Craddock was first off, and cleared the hurdle just above the first stand, with *Zigzag* second, *Roscoe* third, and *Williams* last. At the

second leap, a stone wall on the first quarter, *Nannie* still held the lead, *Roscoe* full of running, being second, having passed *Zigzag* and *General Williams*, refusing the leap, falling a long way behind. The third jump was a sunk fence, and *Nannie* and *Roscoe* took it close together, the favorite fully twenty lengths behind. *Roscoe* kept well up with the chestnut mare in the next two leaps, there not being a length between them. At the double-rail fence on the home stretch side *Nannie* was two lengths ahead of *Roscoe*, and they both cleared the water jump and hurdle in front of the grand stand in magnificent style amid the universal applause and admiration of the excited lookers-on; *Zigzag* some lengths behind also leaping it finely. At the sunk fence on the far side the rider of *Roscoe* came to grief, but was quickly in the saddle again, although not until *Zigzag* had passed him in hot pursuit of *Nannie Craddock*, who held a lead of ten lengths, which she speedily increased to twenty. Coming to the water jump the second time, the mare took it beautifully twenty lengths before *Zigzag*, whose rider fell off as he cleared it, but retaining his hold of his horse quickly remounted; but *Nannie* had by this time obtained a lead of over one hundred yards. The interest of the race was now comparatively over, for the mare carried on the running with a commanding lead, and although *Zigzag* on the last half mile made a most determined effort to reach her, he was unable to do so, and *Nannie Craddock*, amid loud cheering, took the last leap on the home-



RECEIVING AT JEROME PARK, 1891

STEEPLECHASING

stretch in beautiful style, and came home a winner of the steeple-chase the third time in succession by twenty lengths, *Zigzag* second, *General Williams*, who had persevered in a hopeless stern chase, third; *Roscoe*, who fell at the last hurdle, pulling up. Time, 8: 18½.

STEEPLE-CHASE

A Handicap for all ages, of \$750. About three miles, two of which will be over a "fair hunting country," with twenty-seven jumps; entrance money to go to second horse.

Mr. Pepper enters Nannie Craddock, 161 lbs.	1
Dennis Ready enters Zigzag, 161 lbs.	2
Mr. Wood enters General Williams, 140 lbs.	3
Mr. Tierney enters Roscoe, 147 lbs.	4
Time 8: 18½.	

Later on there were steeplechase courses at Jerome Park, at Saratoga, and at Monmouth, and such good horses as Oyster-man, Jr., Tammany by Lexington, Milesian, Resolute, Lochiel, George West, Duffy, Limestone, Diavolo, Deadhead, and, last but not least, Bullet and Trouble, two very good horses, and the gray horse Derby competed. The best jockeys of the day were Midgeley, Hyland, Murphy, and Tom Little.

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In addition to these courses they chased at Sheepshhead Bay and at Gravesend in the eighties. The best of the horses of those days were Disturbance, Jim McGowan, and Bourke Cockran, the favorite mounts of Pat Meany; Problem, Coronet, Bertha, and Judith were ridden by Tom Little, and two good horses that came from Canada, Charlemagne and Rose, won many races. Post Guard was also a good chaser.

About this time a comical little negro named Verplanck, known as "Monkey Charlie," used to ride and was often seen on a horse called Abraham. He it was who first adopted the so-called "monkey seat" which afterwards became famous through Garrison and Tod Sloan, and which has become universal on the flat all over the world.

There were Hunt Meetings held at Hempstead and Rockaway in 1884. The big race at the latter place was won by Tonkaway, ridden by Mr. Harwood, while Rose was second.

In 1885 the Rockaway Steeplechase Association was incorporated and a good



JERRY M.

STEEPLECHASING

course with regulation fences was built at Cedarhurst for the purpose of encouraging the sport, but it lasted only four years as it did not receive sufficient support to make the venture a financial success.

The Cedarhurst Grand National, called the Great Long Island Steeplechase for the first year, was run at four miles over this course and was won in 1885 by *Charlemagne*, in 1886 by *Major Pickett*, in 1887 by *Blue Day*, and in 1888 by *Major Pickett*. The Canadian chasers *Rose* and *Cyclone* also won races, as did *Rory O'More* and *Tomahawk*.

The races for Hunters proved a great feature at these meetings and were very interesting. Such good horses as *Mars*, *Dundee*, *Hobson's Choice*, and *Retribution* won races ridden by Messrs. *George Work*, *Foxhall Keene*, *Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.*, *W. K. Thorne*, and *Stanley Mortimer*.

In 1885 *Jolly Sir John*, an American-bred horse, won the Grand International Steeplechase at Sandown Park, England.

In the early days hurdle-races used to be run on the dirt tracks and proved a

very dangerous sport as it was difficult for a horse to judge his distance in a cloud of dust. Many good horses were killed at this game, among the number being Deadhead and Problem, both of whom fell at the hurdle in the stretch and broke their necks.

The Moonlight Steeplechase which took place in August, 1881, at Newport, was won by Mr. Zborowski on Orion, Sir John Lister Kaye rode The Farmer, and Mr. Sanford was on Sir Harry. It was a success excepting as far as the moon was concerned, for she failed to appear at the start. The course was marked by lanterns placed on each fence.

In the beginning steeplechasing was encouraged avowedly for the purpose of improving the breed of hunters and cavalry horses, which were said to have degenerated from their old form and powers, owing to the abolition of three and four mile races under high weights. It was supposed that if steeplechasers were run over courses of four miles with big fences and high weights a market would be established for horses capable of such exertions



COVERTCOAT
Winner of Grand National 1913

STEEPLECHASING

and that the general breed of these animals would thereby be improved.

It is almost as difficult to obtain a horse with the qualifications fit to win a Grand National as it is to find a Derby winner, for he not only must be fast and able to stay over a distance of ground under high weights, but must also be able to jump with the weight up.

Such a horse must be of "full size yet not leggy — strong yet not clumsy — high-couraged yet not intemperate." There is a great difference between carrying 160 lbs. over the flat and carrying the same weight over thirty or more fences, for a horse that can do this must not only have the best of shoulders but he must also have the power in his back and hindquarters to lift the weight from the ground when jumping.

Lottery, Gaylad, The General, and the Colonel, who won at Liverpool, were of this type, but they were not quite thoroughbred.

In late years the pace of steeplechases has increased so much that thoroughbred horses only can compete with success.

When Lottery won the first race in 1839

he took 14 minutes, 53 seconds to negotiate the course of four miles. About twenty years or so later this course was lengthened by 856 yards and the time given for Ascetic Silver's win in 1906 is 9 minutes, 34 seconds. Time in such a race depends greatly on the state of the going, yet there is no doubt that the class of horses running in chases has greatly improved.

Although studs have been started at times to breed chasers they have not had great success, for it has been found that only an occasional horse turns out to be a great horse over a country.

Steeplechasers do not seem to reproduce their kind for Count Schomburg is the only cross-country winner that I know of, that has proved a success in the stud.

In England it is believed that a chaser is at his best when from eight to ten years old, and they claim that if a horse is still sound at eight he can carry fourteen pounds more than he was able to when a five-year-old.

